

CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

Weekly News Bulletin

VOL XXI No. 22

Published every Thursday by
Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc.

DECEMBER 1, 1927

New Alcohol Formula Becomes Effective Dec. 15

Formula Affected Now in Use For Manufacturing Lacquers and Solvents
—Announcement Just Made by Commissioner Doran—New Formula
to be Known as 44-A—Details of Formula Listed Below.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30—Certain denatured alcohol formulas for use in the manufacture of lacquers, lacquer thinners etc. have been withdrawn and authorization for new formulae have just been announced by Commissioner of Prohibition J. M. Doran, as follows:

Effective December 15, 1927, Specially Denatured Alcohol Formulae Nos. 2-A, 2-B, 12-A and 44 can no longer be withdrawn for use in the manufacture of lacquers, lacquer thinners, solvents other than ethyl acetate or similar esters, spirits, varnishes, varnish removers and similar preparations, gum and pyroxylin solutions (not including Pyroxylin plastics, artificial leather or leather finishes) and shellac and lacquer substitutes.

The following specially denatured alcohol formula to be designated as No. 44-A is hereby authorized for use in the manufacture of the above-mentioned products in lieu of specially denatured alcohol Formulae Nos. 2-A, 2-B, 12-A and 44:

To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol add two gallons of gasoline and 10 gallons of any one of the following denaturants: normal butyl alcohol, refined fusel oil, amyl alcohol (synthetic or natural).

Specifications for the Denaturants in Formula 44-A

Normal Butyl Alcohol

Color—Colorless. Acidity—To be less than 0.03 per cent determined as acetic acid. Dryness—One volume to mix without clouding with 19 volumes of pure coal-tar benzene. Specific Gravity—To be 0.810 to 0.815 at 20.0° C.

Refined Fusel Oil & Amyl Alcohol
Synthetic & Natural

Color—colorless. Acidity—To be less than 0.03% determined as acetic

acid. Specific Gravity—To be 0.810 to 0.840 at 15.56 degrees centigrade. Distillation range — Initial boiling point 90° Centigrade; end point 140° C. with not over 50% coming over below 125° C. Solubility—Saturated Salt Solution.—Not over 10% soluble in a saturated salt solution when tested in the manner set forth in Article 31, Regulations No. 3.

Gasoline

Color —waterwhite. Odor—pleasant. Residue—Evaporation in the air would show no oily, greasy residue or tarry matter. Distillation range —initial boiling point not under 80° C; end point not over 150° C. The determination to be made with apparatus described in Navy Dept. Specifications 7G-1 dated October 2, 1922, particularly referring to Grade A Fighting Aviation Gasoline. Sulfur or sulfur compounds—Must be free from sulfur or sulfur compounds which may be detected by making a lacquer containing 50 cc of the petroleum and dissolving 4½ grams of stabilized nitrocellulose therein. After the film is dried and taken off a polished brass plate, there should not be any discoloration of the brass. Specially denatured alcohol Formulae 1 or 23 A are also hereby authorized for use in the manufacture of any of the preparations specified in this Treasury Decision.

MERGER OF THREE N. J. DYE MAKERS COMPLETED

What is described as "a constructive step in the forward progress of the dyestuff industry", was completed Tuesday in the consolidation of three manufacturers of diversified lines of dyestuffs into the Chemical & Dye Corp., a New Jersey corporation. The three manufacturers included in the consolidation are: Chemical Co. of America, of Spring-

field, N. J.; New England Aniline Works, of Ashland, N. J.; and Tower Manufacturing Co., of Newark, N. J.

These plants are to be operated under one roof at Springfield, N. J., as soon as is practicable.

The new company will continue to manufacture the various types of dyestuffs now produced by the three companies, and will also begin the production of some additional products that have been developed by the three companies in the past.

Officers of the new company have not been elected as yet.

DORAN TO AWARD JOBS BY CIVIL SERVICE EXAM.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30—It is expected that the first of January will find most of the administrative posts under the Bureau of Prohibition filled by appointees selected through competitive examination tests.

The delay completing the examinations and certifying eligibles is due to the failure of Congress to provide funds for this huge examination task.

The Commission will take every precaution to keep politics out of these appointments. Prohibition Commissioner Doran and the members of the Civil Service Commission are of one mind in the belief that political appointments have been one of the chief hindrances to prohibition enforcement.

ADVISORY COMM. MEETING

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30—The annual conference of the Chemical Advisory Committee to the Department of Commerce will be held here early in December. While the exact date has not been announced it is possible that it will be held Dec. 12. The date depends entirely upon the engagements of Sec'y. of Commerce Hoover, and Dr. Julius Klein, director Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, both of whom generally address the committee.



POTASH ALUM

General Chemical
Company's Principal
Products include:

SULPHURIC ACID
Oil of Vitriol, Oleum
Mixed Acid, Battery Acid

SODIUM SULPHIDE
(Chip Patented)

GLAUBERS SALT

ACETIC ACID
Commercial, Redistilled
Pure and Glacial

DISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TRISODIUM
PHOSPHATE

CHEMICALLY PURE
ACIDS AND AMMONIA

INSECTICIDES &
FUNGICIDES

This Company has resumed the manufacture of Potash Alum as an additional item in its line of 'Alums' which include Ammonia Alum and Aluminum Sulphate.

The General Chemical Company's Potash Alum is made to quality standards that have won for it preference, in the fur dressing trade and among other quantity users. As always, our manufacturing and warehousing facilities are assurance of prompt delivery of any requirement.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

40 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK

Cable Address, Lycurgus, N.Y.

BUFFALO • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • DENVER
LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH
PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO • ST. LOUIS

THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

JAPAN LIME OUTPUT LOWER TO JUNE 1927

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 10—Production of superphosphate lime and compound fertilizers in Japan and their sales amount during the first half of this year, just announced by the Artificial Fertilizer Association, follow:

Superphos Lime		
Producers	Production	Sales
(In thousand kwan of 3,800 kilograms)		
Japan Artificial Fertilizer	37,343	54,006
Lasa Phosphatic Ores	12,443	15,799
Sumitomo Fertilizer	15,378	13,340
Japan Sulphuric Soda	1,347	1,370
Nitto Sulphuric Soda	5,517	6,493
Niigata Sulphuric Acid	2,740	3,338
Hokuriku Fertilizer	1,598	2,637
Osaka Alkali	3,641	3,910
Taki Fertilizer	14,507
Formosan Fertilizer	1,804	1,386
Kamijima Fertilizer	4,744	5,303
Teikoku Fertilizer	5,103	5,333
Total	89,386	127,426
Same period 1926	100,709	123,923
Production of Compound Fertilizers		
Total for Jan.-June, 1927	29,259	37,898
Total for same period 1926	26,619	35,346

I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., controlling German production of synthetic methanol, and Holzverkohlungs-industrie A. G., leading in production of wood distillation methanol, have renewed for 1928 their year-to-year contract pooling methanol sales on all markets, except the North American, reports Trade Commissioner W. T. Daugherty, Berlin. The agreement also excludes methanol supplies for consumption by the I. G. It fixes prices to meet wood distillation costs of production. The latter thus escapes competition threatened by the cheaper synthetic products.

Air Reduction Co., New York, has acquired the assets and business of the Standard Gas Products Co., with oxygen manufacturing plant at Charlotte, N. C.

Chemical Markets

News Bulletin Published
Every Thursday except the
Second Week in Each Month
(Review Edition) by
DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS,
INCORPORATED.
25 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Textile Chemists Meet This Week in New York

Two Day Meeting at Hotel Pennsylvania—P. J. Wood Toastmaster at Banquet on Saturday Evening—Council and Research Committee Meet Friday Afternoon—Election of Officer Saturday Morning—Mayor Walker of New York to Speak at Banquet.

A joint meeting of the council and research committee at 3:00 p. m., Friday Dec. 2, will open the seventh annual meeting of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

The meeting will continue Friday afternoon through the morning, afternoon and evening of Saturday, Dec. 3, concluding with the annual dinner on Saturday evening at the Pennsylvania. P. J. Wood, vice-pres., Oriental Silk Printing Co., will be the toastmaster at the dinner and the speakers will include Walker D. Hines, president, Cotton-Textile Institute, Frank Alvah Parsons, president, N. Y. School of Fine and Applied Arts, Hon. James J. Walker, Mayor of New York, Dr. Louis A. Olney, president of the Association, and Dr. D. W. Daniel, Clemson College.

On Friday evening to start the business of the meeting, open forum will be held, for the purpose of expressions and discussion by members on any subject which they might deem worthy of comment. Among the subjects which have already been suggested are "What constitutes an adequate education for a textile chemist and colorist"; "Rayon Processing"; "Vat color dyeing"; "Ways and means of bringing textile manufacturers to a fuller appreciation of the value of technically trained personnel in processing departments" and "Improving washing properties of rayon".

For Saturday morning there is scheduled to be read the first of the papers to which practically the entire day will be devoted. Among those who will deliver papers are: Dr. John E. Jackson; A. R. Thompson, Jr., Rohm & Haas Co.; John F. Warner, Pacific Mills; Prof. Chas. E. Mullins, Clemson College; Dr. Carl Draves, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.; and W. D. Appel, U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Just prior to lunch on Saturday morning the annual business meeting will be held and will consist of: election of officers; report of committee on light fastness by Wm. H. Cady, chairman; reports of other committees, action on proposed amendments and any other business which may properly come before the Association.

ROSIN RATE TOO HIGH

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30—In a proposed report for the Interstate

Commerce Commission, Examiner G. C. Clarke, has found that the rate on rosin sizing, in carloads, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Winchester, Va., was unreasonable but not unjustly discriminatory or unduly prejudicial. Reasonable rates are prescribed for the future and reparation awarded. The proposed report is in the case of the Western Paper Makers Chemical Co., against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.

AUSTRALIA FORMS I. C. I.

Following the recent example of their parent firms which combined to form Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., the Australian and New Zealand subsidiary companies of Nobel Industries, Ltd., Brunner Mond & Co., United Alkali Co. and British Dyestuffs Corporation, have decided to amalgamate interests according to Trade Commissioner Elmer G. Pauly, Melbourne. A technical commission is said to be on its way to Australia to investigate possibilities of the use of nitrogen in various forms, and also the development of other industries in which Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., is interested. Plans are underway for the manufacture of nitrocellulose products, as well as artificial leather.

Canadian exports of wood pulp and paper in October were valued at \$14,729,261 according to the Pulp and Paper Association. Compared with the totals for September this was a decline of \$919,404, and was also lower than the total for October 1926 by \$917,988. For the first ten months of the year the total value of the exports of pulp and paper amounted to \$144,775,700 as compared with \$142,739,970 in corresponding months of 1926.

C. R. DeLong, formerly the Chemical Division, Tariff Commission, was in Washington last week returning to Birmingham, Ala., from a trip north. Mr. DeLong is now associated with the Federal Phosphate Co., Birmingham. He conferred with a number of government officials while here.

Glidden Co., Chicago, declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% on preferred, payable January 2 to stock of record December 15.

NEW METHOD REPORTED FOR ROSIN PRODUCTION

It is reported that a new method of turpentine and rosin production has been devised by the Russian engineer Filippovich. He found that during the severe winters in the north, the coniferous trees freeze only on the surface, and not throughout as is the case of deciduous trees. The freezing of the upper layers of wood results in intensive evaporation and icing of matter contained inside. Since the resinous matter does not evaporate, it accumulates in the core of the tree. In the winter when the frosts are heavy, the concentration of resinous matter is great and it is economically profitable to separate the upper frozen layers, not containing resinous matter from the core holding the resinous substance.

The rosin and turpentine obtained by the method does not differ from that produced by the ordinary method.

Everlasting Paint and Sales Co., Los Angeles, Cal., manufacturers of protective paints and preparation for curing concrete, announces that there is a possibility of its building a factory at Dallas, Texas.

U. S. EXPLOSIVES SALES

Sales of explosives in the United States in September, 1927, amounted to 11,882,500 lbs. of black blasting powder, 5,680,000 lbs. of permissible explosives, and 27,559,000 lbs. of high explosives other than permissibles. These figures are based upon reports from manufacturing companies to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Dept. of Commerce, and include an estimate of sales by several companies that do not report monthly. All three classes of explosive showed reductions in quantities sold in Sept. 1927, as compared with Sept. 1926. The reductions amounted to 17 per cent for black blasting powder, 8 per cent for permissibles, and 4 per cent for high explosives other than permissible.

A plan to supply the entire British Empire with fertilizers manufactured by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is outlined in a statement issued November 25 by the Department of Commerce, based on information collected by the Chemicals Division of the Department. In addition to furnishing a supply of nitrogenous fertilizers sufficient to meet the needs of the Empire, the plan as outlined calls for extensive experimentation with other new synthetic fertilizers.

CHEMICAL EMPLOYMENT INCREASED DURING OCT.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30—There was an increase in employment and payrolls in October over September in the chemical industry but a decrease in both in the fertilizer industry according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Reports were received by the Bureau from 123 chemical plants who gave their September employment at 31,815 increasing in October to 32,163 an increase of 1.1 per cent. The payrolls in these plants also increased from \$857,628 in September to \$892,445 in October an increase of 4.1 per cent.

The Bureau also received reports from 175 fertilizer plants who gave their September employment at 11,262 decreasing in October to 10,862 a decrease of 3.6 per cent. The payrolls in these plants also decreased from \$226,858 in September to \$203,139 in October a decrease of 10.5 per cent.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. has filed an application with the State Board of Water Engineers, Texas, for a permit to construct a dam on San Bernard River in Port Bend County, and create a reservoir of 20,000-acre feet of water storage capacity. This quantity of water will provide sufficient power to generate 2000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy, the application sets forth. The site of the proposed hydroelectric plant of the company is near the new deposit of sulfur known as Boling Dome.

Corn Products Refining Co., New York, is perfecting plans for a new sugar refining plants at North Kansas City, Mo., with by-products departments for the manufacture of corn syrups and other specialties. The project will consist of a main unit and auxiliary structures, equipped for a capacity of about 200,000 lbs. of sugar products per day. It is reported to cost about \$900,000 with equipment.

Thies Dyeing & Processing Co.'s new buildings at Belmont, N. C., are practically completed and machinery and equipment are being installed. Present plant of the company is engaged in dyeing and bleaching yarns and has a capacity of 100,000 lbs. a week.

Arnesto Paint Co., Inc., New York, will soon complete plans for extensions and improvements in a building recently acquired for expansion, estimated to cost about \$40,000. It is purposed to install equipment and occupy the structure at an early date.

Ideal for your use

**Control of processes is effectively
secured with E B G Liquid Chlorine**

This modern chemical is a certain and effective tool in the hands of users—in paper making, textile manufacturing, water sterilization and sewage disinfection.

Convenient container equipment adds to your satisfaction—E B G cylinders containing 100 and 150 pounds, single unit tank cars and multi-unit tank cars.

Affiliated
with
Niagara Alkali
Company
New York, N. Y.

Liquid **E B G** Chlorine

Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF LIQUID CHLORINE

Plant: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
Main office: 9 East 41st Street New York

[Markets & Prices]

Competition Forces Lower Sal Ammoniac Prices

Importers Quote Slightly Lower Prices Here—Barium Chloride Also Tends Toward a Lower Market—Alkali Contract Business Up to Average—Mercury Quiet But Firm.

Advanced	
Linseed oil, 0.2c	lb
Declined	
Ammonium Chloride, imp.	5c 100 lbs
Chinawood oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c	lb
Coconut oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c	lb
Cottonseed oil, 0.8c	lb
Neatsfoot oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c	lb
Olive oil, 5c to 10c	lb
Perilla oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c	lb
Tallow oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c	lb

Activity on spot business in the industrial chemical field is still somewhat curtailed by the approach of the inventory period.

Since last week, a continued competition in barium chloride and white ammonium chloride have forced the inside prices for both domestic and imported stocks lower on this market. Otherwise all markets remain in about the same position. Stocks of alcohol are not moving quite as rapidly as producers would like, but with the cold weather setting in, a better movement is expected almost daily. Interest in mercury is at a standstill, as consumers are pretty well sold up. The market however, is very firm at the quoted levels and sellers do not anticipate any trouble in disposing of stocks at current levels when buyers need stocks. A fair contract business is being done in tartaric acid at quoted levels. This market is expected to advance when most of the bigger contracts are taken care of. All the alkalis are being pushed for contracts over 1928 with results up to the average.

The intermediate market remains in a firm state and the consistent strength of prices has removed the usual hesitancy on the part of the consumers and contracts are being closed readily. Spot business and contract withdrawals are not up to the usual volume, buyers are purchasing for their immediate needs only and will probably continue to do so until the passing of the inventory taking period. The week passed without any price changes or unusual developments.

Acid Acetic — On a continuation of the well maintained market there has been no change over the week in either price or position.

Acid Citric — Has not changed since last reported. Consumers

show little interest in the quoted market of 44c@45c lb.

Acid Oxalic — Producers still report a shortage of stocks to meet current requirements. The price has not changed from its position of 11c@11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Acid Tartaric — Both imported and domestic makers are working on contract business over next year. For this position, imported is offered at 34c@35c lb. which is somewhat under the prevailing spot price. At the conclusion of the contract season, factors look to a strengthening of the local market for small lots.

Ammonia — Interest continues to centre in the 1928 contract business for both aqua and anhydrous with an average consuming demand noted.

Ammonium Chloride — Domestic producers continue to meet imported competition for white on this market and offers of both grades were heard this week at \$4.90 100 lbs., New York, for carlots. Gray is quiet and somewhat neglected.

Barium Chloride — While the openly quoted domestic market is unchanged the reduction in imported has caused producers here to accept business at figures slightly under those of two weeks ago. Importers openly quote \$56.00 ton.

Glauber Salts — Imported competition is felt on this market, with this grade offered on spot at 70c @75c 100 lbs., and contracts slightly lower than this figure.

Mercury — Demand on spot has fallen off and the market here is quiet but firm at \$128.00 flask. Factors look to a maintenance of this price until well after the turn of the year.

Soda Caustic — Contract business is of prime interest to both producers and consumers. This business is moving in fairly good volume at

Comprehensive
Service

EAGLE-THISTLE products offer an excellent illustration of the advantages of dealing with a modern organization. These products have their source in Mathieson properties, they are processed in Mathieson plants, sold by Mathieson representatives and serviced by the Mathieson staff. Here we have the up-to-date conception of the complete coordination of production and merchandising, together with the necessary unity of organization to effect this coordination.

You can secure all the advantages of complete Mathieson service by specifying **EAGLE-THISTLE** in ordering industrial chemicals.

CAUSTIC SODA
LIQUID CHLORINE
BICARBONATE OF SODA
MODIFIED VIRGINIA SODA
SODA ASH
BLEACHING POWDER
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
AQUA AMMONIA



The **MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS** 1928
250 PARK AVE. NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PROVIDENCE
CHARLOTTE CINCINNATI
Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y. Saltville, Va.

**Sulphur Chloride
Aluminum Hydrate
Carbon Tetrachloride
Sodium Phosphate
Carbon Bisulphide**



*The
Mark
of
Dependability*

**THE WARNER
CHEMICAL CO.**

415 Lexington Avenue
NEW YORK

Plants: CARTERET, N. J.

Exclusive Sales Agents for
Westvaco Chlorine Products, Inc.
So. Charleston, W. Va.



**Quality
Dyestuffs**

230 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

**GENERAL DYESTUFF
CORPORATION**

the contract price for 1928.

Tin Salts — Following the advance last week makers are holding firm on a strong market with buyers taking up to the average.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil — The movement has eased off recently, and consumers are only buying for immediate needs. This condition is expected to last for the remainder of the year, and meanwhile contracts are being closed readily for next year.

Benzidine Base — Holding steadily and moving quietly at the current prices of 70c@74c lb. Quantity sales are made at 69c lb.

Beta-Naphthol — Buying is quiet and from hand to mouth and prices are at firm and unchanged levels at 24c@25c lb. Carload quantities and contract quotations are priced at 22c lb.

Dry Colors — Prices for all colors are unchanged and firm. Toner reds are priced at 85c@90c lb. for lithol, para is offered at 75c@80c lb. and toluidine is named at \$1.75@ \$1.80.

Diethyl Phthalate — Still proceeding slowly at 24c@27c lb. and this figure may possibly be shaded.

Meta Nitro Paratoluidine — A slight flurry of activity has been seen since the recent price adjustment for spot business to \$1.80 lb. Contract withdrawals are steady at \$1.70 lb.

Para-Nitroaniline — There have been no new developments in the price situation, 48c@49c lb. represents its present position with contract prices of 47c lb.

Phthalic Anhydride — A steady flow of contract business features this market with prices at 18c@ 19c lb.

Xylidine — Commercial xylidine is in a strong position and featured with a lively movement at 38c lb.

OILS AND FATS

A nominal amount of business continued to be done in this market as both buyers and sellers maintain an apparently indifferent attitude. As they enter into the last month of the year, both seem content to wait for the new year to bring activity. Some factors, however, feel that there will be a reaction before that time. They think that buyers will realize that the present hand-to-mouth tactics will leave them nothing upon which to operate in January. Consequently, these factors predict that activity will begin about the middle of this month, rather than after the turn of the year.

Conditions, on the whole, continue strong, although the price tendency

in general has been downward. Cottonseed oil has declined 0.8c lb. since last reported, at which time it was quite high due to an unfavorable report of ginnings. However, that had no lasting effect.

As the new crop approaches, both grades of olive oil continue to decline, although foots remains fairly constant. Linseed oil has advanced a bit but extremely quiet conditions still prevail. Prices of chinawood oil have declined again.

Neatsfoot oil, which had been advancing steadily, declined this week in the face of a slackened demand. All grades of coconut oil also show a slight decline.

Chinawood Oil — Spot price continues unchanged at 15½c@15¾c lb. but tank cars at the Coast for December shipment, have declined to 13¼c@13¾c lb.

Coconut Oil — A slight, but general, decline in price has occurred, although conditions are still strong. Both the barrel and tank car price of Ceylon are lower, the former now being quoted at 9½c@9¾c lb. and the latter at 8¾c lb. Cochin in tanks is unchanged at 9½c lb. while the barrel price is at 10c@10½c lb. All grades of Manila are lower with barrels New York quoted at 9½c@ 9¾c lb., tanks, New York, at 8¾c lb., and Coast tanks at 8¾c@8½c lb.

Cottonseed Oil — Prices have declined from the rather high plane upon which they were placed as a result of the adverse ginning report of last week. On Monday, spot price on PSY was 10.10c lb., while Dec.-Mar. price averaged 10.40c lb. Crude was quoted at 8¾c lb.

Lard Oil — All grades are unchanged except extra No. 1, which is quoted at 12½c lb., marking a decline of ¼c lb.

Linseed Oil — Has advanced 0.2c lb. in the face of very quiet conditions. Spot price is now 10c lb. and the tank price is now at 9.2c lb. Five barrel price is quoted at 10.6c lb.

Neatsfoot Oil — Both CP and twenty degree cold pressed have declined to 18¾c lb. Pure is unchanged at 16¾c lb., while extra has advanced to 12¾c lb.

Olive Oil — Both denatured and edible show a further decline in price as the new crop becomes a more immediate factor. Spot price on denatured oil is now at \$1.45@ \$1.50 gal. while edible is at \$1.90@ \$2.00 gal. Foots is fairly constant at 9¾c@10c lb.

Palm Oil — Both grades continue unchanged with a firm tendency in the market. Lagos is quoted at

(Continued on page 748)

Consumers Purchase Immediate Requirements Only

Hand to Mouth Attitude Adopted Prior to Inventory Period—Fertilizer Chemicals Extremely Dull—Blood Advanced by Stock Feeding Activity—Valonias, Wattle Bark and Divi-divi Nominally Priced.

Advanced	
Bees Wax yellow refined 1c lb	Rosin N 30c 280 lbs
Blood dried 10c unit	Rosin WG 60c 280 lbs
Nitrogenous material 5c unit	Rosin WW 15c 280 lbs
Declined	
Carnauba Wax yellow 1c lb	
Rosin B,D,E,F,K, 10c 280 lbs	
Rosin G,H,I,M, 5c 280 lbs	

The absence of developments was the notable feature of the industrial raw material field during the past week. Buyers are operating in small lots, as is customary at this time of the year and will probably adhere to this attitude until the stock taking period passes. This dullness is particularly prominent in the fertilizer field, where an inter-seasonal slump is existent. Buyers of nitrate of soda are conspicuously quiet both here and abroad, but as yet the sellers show no inclinations toward lowering prices. The advancing markets for dried blood and tankage do not indicate any unusual amount of activity among fertilizer mixers and are in reflection of increased activity among the stock feeders. Only a few sales of either commodity have been registered in the local market during the past few weeks. Nitrogenous material is somewhat scarcer on spot and consequently higher in price, while the perspective of this market can not be definitely established, its recent activity, after a long period of quietness, indicates a potentially higher market.

The only products active on the tanning material market, are myrobalans. Divi-divi, wattle bark and valonias are all unavailable and on a nominal basis. Rosins and turpentine are rather quiet, the former remained quiet and prices softened during the early part of the week but tightened during the last few days and appear in a steadier position.

At the source, turpentine was a trifle higher for the week. Varnish gums were without any particular life, as were albumens and phosphate rock.

Albumen — Egg albumen is unchanged and proceeding without much interest at 82c@85c lb. for edible and 80c@83c lb. for technical. Blood albumen is firm at 45c@50c lb.

Bees Wax — White bees wax moved quietly during the week, prices were unchanged but none too firm. The demand for refined yellow was much heavier and caused an advance of 1c lb. to 42c@43c

lb. Crude is soft at 37c@38c lb.

Blood — The market was raised in all quarters this week, sales have been made at New York at \$5.00 unit and Chicago has been advanced and is on a range of \$5.10@5.25. South American is higher owing to advanced prices in Europe.

Bone Meal — Fair quantities of imported meal are being sold at \$32.-00 ton, which is \$5.00 ton less than domestic prices.

Carnauba Wax — Yellow carnauba wax is slightly lower owing to an increase in spot supplies and is now offered at 59c@60c lb. The remaining grades are in nominal supply, unchanged in price and moving in fair quantity.

Divi-Divi — Remains in a nominal position due to the scarcity of supplies and last quotations were at \$48.00@\$50.00 ton.

Myrobalans — Holding steadily at \$45.00 ton for J1, \$34.00@\$35.00 for R2, and \$36.00@\$37.00 ton for J2.

Nitrogenous Material — The spot market is in short supply and consequently the market has advanced to \$3.00 unit.

Rosins — Rosin prices ex-dock New York are: B,D, \$8.25; E,F, \$8.30; G,H,I, \$8.35@\$8.55; K, \$8.40; M, \$8.60; N, \$9.35; WG, \$10.85; WW, \$12.10.

Shellac — The shellac market is unchanged in price or position. Buying is light and competition among the local sellers sharp.

Valonia — The exporting of valonias is still prohibited in Turkey and the market remains nominally placed.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., November 28, 1927—A sharp upward spurt in the price of turpentine on Saturday was the feature of an otherwise quiet week, although the demand was somewhat bet-

Coast to Coast Producing Points



TANK.WAGON DELIVERIES

of

**COMMERCIAL 90% BENZOL
COMMERCIAL PURE BENZOL
COMMERCIAL PURE TOLUOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
COMMERCIAL XYLOL**

in

DETROIT

Phone or communicate with
Mr. Kilroy, The Barrett Company, Detroit
Telephone Cedar 2500

The *Barrett* Company



Ammonia-Benzol Department

40 Rector Street

New York, N. Y.

Coast to Coast Distributing Points

Solvents

Butanol

(Normal butyl alcohol)

Used in all good lacquers. Excellent solvent for gums, oils and resins.

Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

Dibutyl-Phthalate

The plasticizer for lacquers.

Butalylde

(Normal butyl aldehyde)

Increases the life of rubber.

Accelerates vulcanization.

Acetone, C. P.

Universal solvent (no residual odor).

Base for synthetic resins.

Diacetone-Alcohol

High-boiling solvent in brush lacquers.

Methanol, Synthetic



COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

Sales Offices:

17 East 42nd Street Terre Haute
NEW YORK, N.Y. INDIANA

Aldwych House
Aldwych, W. C. 2

LONDON, ENGLAND

Plants—Terre Haute, Ind., and
Peoria, Ill.

ter than that of the week previous. Closing quotations were at 45¼c gal. and represented a 1¼c gal. advance on the prices during the early part of the week. The holiday did not lend any strength to the already soft market and regarding the coming week, it is thought that the necessity of fulfilling November shipments will drive the price a trifle higher. After the first of the month, when these requirements are bought, the price will probably settle again. There is an accumulation of some 5,000 barrels for foreign shipment which will be deducted from Savannah stocks shortly. Receipts of turpentine this week 4,324 bbls., sales reported of 2,855 bbls., (private term sales of approximately 2,000 bbls.), shipments 1,488 bbls. and present stocks 31,162 bbls.

Material advances in the prices of mediums and commons were the outstanding developments of the week in rosin. At the closing, prices were firm and higher than those quoted during the past two weeks. Private term sales were large and a healthier demand is indicated. Probably prices will be in a steadier position for the coming week. Receipts of rosin amounted to 17,610 bbls., sales reported of 6,542 bbls., (Private term sales amounted to 10,000 bbls.), shipments fell off to 2,455 bbls., but there are some 20,000 bbls. to be deducted from the stocks of 136,951 bbls. Current prices are:—X, WW, \$10.50; WG, \$9.25; N, \$7.55; M, K, I, H, G, F, E, D, B, \$6.55.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Turpentine closed at 45c gallon with remaining stocks at 33,057 bbls. Rosin also higher at following prices; X, WW, \$10.50; WG, \$9.25; N, \$7.55; M, \$6.85; K, \$6.65; I, H, G, F, E, D, B, \$6.55. Present stocks 106,057 bbls.

OILS AND FATS

(Continued from Page 746)

8c lb. and Niger at 7¼c@7¾c lb.

Perilla Oil —Has declined further barrels spot now being quoted at 13¾c@14c lb. Tanks at the Coast remain unchanged at 11¼c lb.

Tallow Oil — Acidless in tanks is unchanged at 11c lb., but the barrel price has declined to 12c lb.

A scientific expedition organized by the Lithuanian University has discovered layers of coal in the Oukmerg district, and phosphorite in the environs of Kovno, reports Commercial Attache C. J. Mayer, Riga, Latvia. Plans are being discussed to establish a local factory for the production of superphosphate. Lithuania imported 51,715 metric tons of superphosphates in 1925, and 61,402 tons in 1926.

GERMANY ERECTS NEW FIXED NITROGEN UNIT

With the formation of Kohle-Chemie A. G. (Coal Chemistry Co.) of Essen, capitalized initially at 500,000 marks, plans are announced by a group of Ruhr coal producers to erect a large-scale Casale fixed nitrogen operation, thus adding to the production of the German Dye Trust, the calcium cyanamide works, the Mont Cenis-Hibernia combination (Uhde process) and the Kloeckner concern-Kaliindustrie A. G. (Claude process,) reports Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. It is said that about two thirds of the Ruhr coal pits are interested in Kohle-Chemie A. G., Mining firms who are not participants include Mont Cenis, Lothringen, Hibernia and the State pits. It is further suggested that pits interested in a Casale operation, so united will be in a better position to treat later with the German Dye Trust which at present dominates fixed nitrogen production in Germany.

Pits united in the Casale proposition, are also interested in two other operations, namely A. G. fuer Kohleverwertung, Essen, formed late in 1926 to lay long-distance gas and heat pipe lines, and A. G. fuer Kohleveredlung, Duisburg, to operate the Bergin process of coal hydrogenation; the latter's plant is expected to be completed in the fall of 1928.

A sales agreement has been concluded between the Rhenania-Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A. G. and the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. whereby the latter takes over the sale of a number of the products of the former. The object of the agreement is to effect economies in the sale of barium carbonate, barium sulfide, sulfur, in lumps and roll, ventilated sulfur and sodium sulfide "drops."

Dr. J. S. Grasty, chairman, geological committee, American Manganese Producers' Assn., in a recent bulletin, emphasized the importance of the manganese ore deposits in Virginia. At present, there are two large developments in progress in the state. One is being conducted by the Hy-Grade Manganese Co., Woodstock, Va., and the other by Brown Mountain Mining Co., Staunton Va.

Ferro Enamel Co., Cleveland, recently organized, is planning the early erection of a new plant at Kingston, Ont., where site will soon be selected.

Diamond Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co., West New York, N. J., has taken out a permit for a new one-story addition, to be 100 x 100 ft., estimated to cost approximately \$50,000, with equipment.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Completing Best Year

Earnings Have Multiplied Four Times in Seven Years—Estimated Earnings For 1927 Placed at \$12,000,000—Reserves Expected to Remove Company from Liquidating Class—Sells About 1,200,000 Tons This Year

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. is completing in 1927 the greatest year in its history, which will be marked by earnings of over \$12,000,000, equal to nearly \$5 a share on its 2,540,000 shares of capital stock, against a net income of \$3,327,031 in 1920, says "Wall St. Journal." Earnings have thus multiplied nearly four times in seven years. In addition, the company has acquired reserves which in all probability will remove it from the liquidating class.

In the eight years of its productive existence from 1919 to 1926 Texas Gulf earned \$33,753,661 which will be increased to about \$46,000,000 by the end of 1927. Dividends totaling over \$33,000,000 to date have been paid to stockholders and a sulfur reserve with an estimated content of over 2,000,000 tons has been accumulated on surface ready for shipment. A total of about 8,000,000 tons has been extracted from the property during its period of operation.

Texas Gulf has been selling over 1,000,000 tons a year since the beginning of 1926. United States production in 1926 totaled 1,890,000 tons and consumption totaled 2,070,000 tons, or slightly more than production. Of this total Texas Gulf sold over 1,000,000 tons and Freeport about 600,000 tons while remainder came from Union Sulphur's old stocks. This year consumption has been about the same, Texas Gulf selling approximately 1,200,000 tons and Freeport about 750,000 tons with very small sales by Union.

I. C. C. RULES AGAINST LOWER TALLOW RATES

Freight rates on inedible tallow in carloads from Norton Siding, Va., to New York need not be reduced, the Interstate Commerce Commission held in dismissing complaint brought by Howard R. Norton, trading as Norton & Co.

Norton & Co. pays 27 cents per 100 pounds from its plant just south of Washington, and refers to rates of 25 cents from Washington and from Richmond, Va. The I. C. C. held that the rate paid is not unreasonably high, earnings considered. The Richmond rate is lowered to meet water competition, and raising it would not help Norton & Co., it was said. The differential of 2 cents over the Washington rate was held to be justified by the switching operations across the Potomac river. Commissioner East-

man, dissenting from the majority, declared that the Washington rate should apply, since Norton siding is in the Washington industrial region.

Net earnings of \$353,590, equal to 8.84 per cent on common stock, are shown in the annual report of Sherwin Williams of Canada, Ltd., this year, as compared with \$381,441 or 9.53 per cent last year. Net working capital is \$3,890,988, as against \$4,016,927 the previous year. During the past year the company's investment in Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd. preferred stock has been used to wipe out their bonded indebtedness, so that both items disappear from the balance sheet.

Imperial Chemical Corp., England, will immediately begin the erection at Billingham of two additional factories, each with a yearly capacity of 50,000 tons of nitrogen, according to reports.

Union Carbide & Carbon Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable January 2 to stock of record December 5.

MARYLAND U. DEDICATES NEW CHEMISTRY BUILDING

University of Maryland's new \$210,000 chemistry building was dedicated on Nov. 26. The dedicatory address was made by Dr. Edgar F. Smith, former provost, University of Pennsylvania, and twice president, American Chemical Society. Dr. Charles H. Herty, Chemical Foundation, was the speaker at the banquet which was held in the evening. Both speakers devoted most of their discussion to Maryland's part in chemical research, past, present and future.

Funds for the building were appropriated by the state of Maryland but equipment was contributed by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, Dr. S. W. Wiley, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Turner, and alumni of the university.

The occasion was also marked by sectional meetings of the American Chemical Society at which a number of scientific papers were presented.

Bakelite Corp. has announced that, as a result of a new material which has been produced this year, color effects may be obtained which are virtually constant. The new process makes possible the reproduction of precious stones similar and in some cases more various than those found in nature.

Reliable chemicals — dependable service — direct from the manufacturer

THE vast resources of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Company permit every modern economy of chemical production and distribution. Industrial chemicals produced by this company are listed below:

Ethyl Alcohol; Pure, 95% and Denatured
Ethyl Alcohol; Absolute and Anhydrous
Methanol; Pure, 97%, 95%
Methyl Acetone
Ethyl Acetate; 99%-100% 85%-88%
Amyl Acetate; High Test and 85%-88%
Butyl Acetate; 85%-88%
Ethyl Aceto-Acetate

Diethyl Phthalate
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Ansol ML
Ansol PR
Ether; Absolute and U. S. P.
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Lactate
Ethyl Oxalate
Diatol
Cotton Solutions

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., INC.

Executive Offices: 110 East 42nd St.
New York

Sales offices in all principal cities



"Columbia Brand"



**CAUSTIC
SODA**

Solid—Flake—Ground—Liquid

**SODA
ASH**

Light—Dense

Columbia Chemical Division
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Barberton, Ohio

QUALITY SERVICE

Address all communications to

**The
Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co.**

Sole Agents
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
CINCINNATI OHIO
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK



*Distinguished for its high test
and uniform quality*

**SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE
OF SODA**

Michigan Alkali Co.

**General Sales
Department**

21 E. 40th ST., NEW YORK
Chicago Office
332 So. Michigan Ave.

RUSSIA TO MAKE OWN YELLOW PHOSPHOROUS

The State Institute of Applied Chemistry in Leningrad has developed, on a commercial scale, an electro-thermic method of manufacturing yellow phosphorous, according to Economic Life, Moscow. Heretofore Russian requirements of yellow phosphorous have been imported from abroad.

The raw materials to be employed are phosphorites of local origin and apatite found in the Kola peninsula, Donetsk coal, and common sand. The entire plant installation has been made by Russians without any importations from abroad. The quality of the yellow phosphorous is reported to be equal to that of foreign manufacture.

Nitrate producers in Chile report heavy sales during October and are encouraged by indications pointing towards active future demands, says Commercial Attache Ralph H. Ackerman, Santiago. At the end of September 41 plants were in operation, the output for the month being registered at 143,700 metric tons as compared with 1,280,000 tons in September 1926. Stocks were further reduced by exports of 205,000 tons in September 1927 thereby placing the estimated world's stocks at the end of the month at 1,284,700 tons as compared with 1,820,400 tons on October 1, 1926.

Report of sulfide production for the quarter ended Sept. 30 rendered to the state of Texas for taxation shows Freeport Texas Co. mined 230,350 tons and Texas Gulf Sulphur mined 280,470 tons during the period. This compares with 202,070 tons mined by Freeport in the second quarter and 391,428 tons by Texas Gulf in second quarter; and with 173,370 tons mined by Freeport and 392,290 tons mined by Texas Gulf in first quarter of 1927.

It is understood from a reliable source that the E. B. Eddy Co., controlled by Hon. R. B. Bennett, has been sold, not to the International Paper Co., but to International Match Corp., reports "The Wall St. News". This is itself controlled by Swedish Match Trust and virtually controls match output throughout the world.

Dr. Wilbert W. Weir, associate soil technologist, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, will join the staff of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau, New York, as manager, Editorial and Research Dept., of the bureau.

WOOD ALCOHOL FROM GAS IS PREDICTION

Within a year chemists will have perfected a process of obtaining wood alcohol from natural gas, according to a report in "Manufacturers' Record" from Dr. E. P. Schoch, professor of chemistry, University of Texas, who has been working on the problem for some time.

When wood alcohol is obtained from natural gas it will be so cheap it will displace gasoline for fuel, Dr. Schoch predicted. He said that the fuel industry of the world will be revolutionized by the discovery. In support of this statement he pointed out that natural gas sells for an average price of seven cents a thousand cubic feet in the fields of Texas; that wood alcohol sells for 31 cent a gallon on the market. A thousand cubic feet of natural gas, now selling for seven cents, will yield not less than five nor more than ten gallons of wood alcohol, he asserted.

The chemical formula for transforming natural gas into wood alcohol is well known, Dr. Schoch said. The difficulty lies in applying this formula, but chemists are convinced it can be done and, in fact, announcement that it has been accomplished may be expected any time now.

So assured is the new discovery that Dr. Schoch urges that natural gas no longer be used for industrial and domestic purposes. It should be conserved for the manufacture of cheap wood alcohol fuel, he declared. At present it is being wasted in the manner that it is used for fuel. It is believed the supply of natural gas in the United States is practically inexhaustible and that it would serve as a source for wood alcohol for an indefinite time.

The Kauri Gum Control Board of New Zealand has announced that the new levy of one and a half per cent on exports which was to take effect on November 1 will not be enforced. The present levy of three-quarters of one per cent will remain in force, and in addition the f. o. b. export value will be reduced by 5 per cent before the levy is applied, as an allowance for packing, etc.

Chemicals, Ltd., has been organized in Montreal to act as the sole importer into Canada of solvents, plasticizers and nitrogen products manufactured by the I. G. Farben-Industrie A. G., Germany. The office is in charge of H. N. Osborn, formerly with W. R. Grace & Co.

General Chemical Co., New York, is opening an office in the Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

RUSSIA TO BUILD TWO SUPERPHOSPHATE UNITS

In order to satisfy the growing demand for mineral fertilizers in Russia it has been decided to build two new factories for the production of superphosphate, one near Moscow and another in the Ukraine, according to Economic Life. The Moscow plant will have an annual capacity of 80,000 tons of superphosphate and of 40,000 tons of concentrated superphosphate, while the Ukraine plant's capacity is to be 100,000 tons of standard superphosphate.

In order to supply the raw materials for the Moscow plant it is intended to open a new phosphorite mine near the Voskresenskaya station, 60 miles from Moscow.

The I. G.'s sales of synthetic nitrogen, in Germany and foreign countries, continued to increase during recent months, reports Consul H. C. Claiborne, Frankfort-on-Main. Statistics show that in the fertilizer year 1926-27, the share of the I. G. in German output was as much as 77 per cent, and in world output 34 per cent. The consumption of synthetic nitrogen in world markets is increasing at a very much greater rate than consumption in Germany. Export orders show a growing popularity of nitrates, in particular calcium nitrate, at the expense of ammonia compounds. It is reported that the average price per kilo of pure nitrogen in the various products for export is higher than the average price for domestic consumption.

CANADA BARIUM SULFATE (Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 24—Sudbury Basin Co. has acquired the Jarvis Island barium sulfate deposits, some 40 miles southwest of Port Arthur, Ont. It is the intention to use the material in combination with zinc, for the manufacture of lithopone. The deposits on Jarvis have been developed to some extent by the opening up of shafts and drifts.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23—E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co. has been awarded the contract by the Navy Dept. for furnishing the Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md., with 12,000 pounds of diphenylamine, suitable for smokless powder at \$5,484.00 bids for which were received on November 8.

German caustic soda exports declined during the first 8 months of 1927 to 6,437 metric tons from 10,518 tons during the corresponding period of 1926. Over half of the 1927 exports were destined to the Netherlands.

AUSTRALIAN SULFATE SALE

For the year ended June 30, 1927, Australian consumption of sulfate of ammonia was far ahead of any previous year according to American Trade Commissioner, E. C. Squire, Sydney. The spring demand is now underway, and it appears that the record of last year is to be broken. One noticeable feature is the interest which the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas are taking in this fertilizers, and some comparatively large orders have been placed by local co-operative concerns. Experimental work with sulfate of ammonia has proved very successful, and growers are coming to suppliers for it.

Statistical returns for six months ending June 30, 1927 indicate that the quantity of wood oil exported from Tientsin to the United States during that period amounted to 254,319 pounds, valued at \$29,712 reports Consul General C. E. Gauss, Shanghai. There are no records of any export shipments of wood oil during the corresponding period of 1926 or for July of this year.

Debevoise Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has completed plans for the construction of a two-story and basement addition, 75 x 80 ft., estimated to cost more than \$22,000, with equipment.

NEW NITROGEN PLANT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26—The nitrogen plant at Moravska Ostrava, Moravia, is now under construction and is expected to be completed before the end of the year, reports Assistant Trade Commissioner, K. L. Rankin, Prague, to the Department of Commerce.

A series of tests are to be instituted after the plant is ready, however, and it is not anticipated that commercial production will begin before March, 1928. The initial capacity will be 15 metric tons of ammonia daily, which later may be increased to 25 metric tons. It is understood that the Claude method will be used.

It is expected in Czechoslovakia that the plant will completely fill all domestic requirements and might even have a surplus available for export, unless the present consumption of nitrogen for use in fertilizers in Czechoslovakia can be increased.

Domestic exports of pyroxylin products from the United States for the month of September 1927, amounted to 118,389 lbs. in sheets, rods, or tubes, valued at \$93,575; and 57,894 lbs. of manufactured products, valued at \$59,985, according to the Department of Commerce.



THE customer appreciates the Solvay Standard—and the ceaseless efforts of trained experts have maintained that enviable standard for over forty years. Solvay Service means the economy of supplying the best at a reasonable price; and the maintaining of adequate stocks at 75 convenient shipping points throughout the country.

<p>Solvay 58% Soda Ash Dense—Light</p> <p>Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)</p> <p>Solvay 76% Caustic Soda Solid—Flake—Ground</p> <p>Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda</p> <p>Solvay Super Alkali</p> <p>Solvay Snowflake Crystals (Trademark Registered)</p> <p>Solvay Laundry Soda</p> <p>Solvay Cleansing Soda</p> <p>Solvay Tanners Alkali</p>	<p>Solvay Tanners Soda</p> <p>Solvay Calcium Chloride Solid—Flake—Liquid</p> <p>Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor 45%</p> <p>Solvay Sodium Nitrite</p> <p>Solvay Ammonium Chloride</p> <p>Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate</p> <p>Solvay Paradichlorobenzene</p> <p>Solvay Benzaldehyde</p> <p>Solvay Benzyl Chloride</p> <p>Solvay Liquid Chlorine</p>
---	---

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products
Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

<p>40 Rector Street Boston Syracuse Chicago Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit Kansas City</p>	<p>New York Indianapolis Cleveland Philadelphia Atlanta</p>
--	---

Import Manifests

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

Nov 23 to 29

ACIDS—Cresylic, 70 drs., American Hawaiian S S Co., Glasgow; **Perchloric**, 2 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam

ALBUMEN—Blood, 1 cse, J. Morningstar, Hamburg

ALCOHOL—Butyl, 1 cse., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Denatured**, 165 drs., C. Esteve, San Juan; 83 drs., C. Esteve, Arecibo; **Isopropyl**, 14 drs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

ALOES—315 cs., R. Desvernine, Curacao

ALUM—Chrome, 18 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

AMMONIUM SALTS—Nitrate, 20 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; **Sulfate**, 250 bgs., Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp., Rotterdam

ANTIMONY—250 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Hankow; **Sulfide**, 5 cs., Schofield Donald Co., London

ARGOLS—176 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Lisbon; 45 sks., W R Grace & Co., San Antonio

ARSENIC—80 brls., American Smelting & Refining Co., Tampico

BARYTES—900 tons, Ore & Chemical Corp Rotterdam; 900 tons, Ore & Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; 500 bgs., order, Genoa; 1000 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam

BAUXITE ORE—1556 tons, Kalbfleisch Corp., Paramaribo

BONE BLACK—6 cs., J A McNulty, Liverpool

BUTYRALDEHYDE—8 cs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

CALCIUM—Chloride 153 drs. Antwerp; **Nitrate**, 281 bgs. Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co., Rotterdam

CAMPBOR—Refined, 25 cs., Mentholatum Co., Kobe; **Synthetic**, 211 cs. Sheldon & Co., Rotterdam; 200 cs. E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co., Rotterdam

CHALK—64 bgs., Lo Curto & Funk, London; 500 tons, Taintor Trdg. Co., London; 2,000 bgs. Scott Libby Co., Havre; 820 tons J. W. Higman & Co., Dinkirk; 200 bgs. H. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol

CHEMICALS—19 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 34 cs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 25 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 180 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 102 drs., 100 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 100 cs., F V Geisten, Rotterdam; 225 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen

CLAY—25 cs., C T Wilson & Co., Bristol; **China**, 40 cs., L A Salomon & Bro., Bristol

COLORS—50 cylinders Sandoz Chem Wks., Havre; 2 cs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 9 cs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Havre; 20 kegs, Nat City Bank, London; 2 cs., H Heymann, Rotterdam; 10 cs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Havre; 14 cs., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 117 bgs., Ciba Co., Havre; 41 cs., 4 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 17 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Bronze**, 19 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 8 cs., A. C. Rempert & Co., Hamburg; **Earth**, 10 cs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Hamburg; 44 cs., Fezandie & Sperrie, Bremen; 50 cs., Heller & Merz Co., Bremen; 1 ck., F. Henjes Inc., Bremen

EARTH—Red, 61 cs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol; **Sienna**, 167 bgs., Bowery & East River Nat Bank, Genoa

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 10,577 bgs., International Products Corp., Buenos Aires

FULLERS EARTH—300 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., London; 270 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., London

GELATINE—28 cs., W E Miller Havre; 6 cs., P Puttmann, Bremen; 45 cs., P C. Zuhke, Bremen

GLAUBER SALTS—125 brls., Monmouth Chem Corp., Hamburg

GLUE—80 bgs., Madison Glue Mfg Co., Liverpool; 50 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 100 bgs., Rex & Reynolds, Bordeaux; 268 bgs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Stockholm; 281 bgs., W. E. Miller, Havre; **Marine**, 71 pgs., L. W. Ferdinall & Co., London

GLYCERINE—10 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Antwerp; 50 drs., C W Peters, Rotterdam;

2 drs., Heyden Chem Corp., Rotterdam; 70 drs., McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam

GRAPHITE—389 bgs., C. Pettinos, Marseilles; 36 brls., H P Winter Co., Colombo

GRELASULFON—100 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 30 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

GUMS—Chicle, 130 brls., W Wrigley Co., Cristobal; 127 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Belize; 189 bgs., National Park Bk., Belize; 7 brls., J R Minty & Co., Belize; 71 brls., W Wrigley Co., Pto Colombia; **Copal**, 180 bgs., Kidder Peabody & Co., Antwerp; 378 bkts., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Macassar; 400 bkts., A. Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 603 bkts., M L Van Norden, Macassar; 1182 bkts., Gravenhorst & Co., Macassar; 340 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Co., Macassar; 346 bkts., Standard Bank of So Africa, Macassar; 71 bkts., Nat City Bank, Macassar; 128 bgs., Ines & Co., Singapore; 114 bkts., Catz American Corp., Macassar; 639 bkts., 458 bgs., 32 cs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 204 bkts., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Macassar; 68 bkts order, Macassar; 135 bkts., S. Winterbourne, Macassar; **Damar**, 100 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 100 cs Standard Bank of So Africa, Batavia; 117 bgs., Gravenhorst & Co., Macassar; 103 cs., L C Gillespie & Co., Macassar; 250 cs L C Gillespie & Co. Batavia; 100 cs., J D Lewis, Batavia; 100 cs., 100 bgs Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 200 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 64 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Singapore; 50 cs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 100 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 50 cs., France Campbell & Darling, Batavia; 100 cs., A. Klipstein & Co. Batavia; 150 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; **Tragacanth**, 50 bgs., W. Mohrmann, London; 2 cs., 32 bgs., Jacques Wolf Co., London

INDIGO—10 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

IRON OXIDE—12 cs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 20 cs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 40 cs., J Lee Smith Co., Liverpool

LIME—Carbonate, 288 pgs., order, Marseilles

LUPULIN—3 cs., A. Gusmer Inc., Bremen

MAGNESIUM—Calcined, 10 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa; 40 cs., Schofeld Donald Co., Liverpool; **Carbonate**, 50 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa

MYROBALANS—2400 bgs., Mitsui & Co., Bombay

OILS—Coconut, 912 tons, Philippine Refining Corp., Manila; 850 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; 430 tons, American Linseed Co., Manila; **Cod**, 100 cs., Schieffelin Co., Oslo; 100 brls., R. Badcock Co., London; 1 cse., E. R. Squibb Co., St. Johns; 1 ck., Chopin & Co., St. Johns; 150 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 300 drs., Mitsui & Co., Yokkaichi; **Codliver**, 267 brls., Mead Johnson Co., St. Johns; 30 brls., C Fox & Co., Bergen; 25 brls Gallagher & Ascher, Bergen; 200 brls., P. R. Dreyer, Bergen; **Olive**, 240 cs., T. Pipitone, Leghorn; 70 drs., Atlantic Pacific Tea Co., Genoa; 500 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Genoa; 80 cs., Parodi Ermino Co., Genoa; **Palm**, 158 cs., W & A Leaman, Liverpool; 80 cs., D. Bacon, Liverpool; 299 brls., Nat City Bank, Belawan; **Rapeseed**, 150 drs., Mitsui & Co., Yokkaichi; 100 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 100 drs., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Kobe; 250 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 325 drs., W R Grace & Co., Osaka; 75 drs., Kongo Shokwai, Osaka; 350 drs., Mitsui & Co., Osaka; **Seal**, 100 brls., Bowring & Co., St. Johns; **Sulfur**, 800 drs., Smith Wehman Co., Mytilene; 10 brls., H W Peabody & Co., Mytilene; 200 cks H W Peabody & Co., Palermo; 475 brls., Nat City Bank, Palermo; 240 brls., Leghorn Trdg Co., Messina; **Wood**, 100 drs., W. R. Grace & Co., Hankow

PAPAIN—91 pgs., Carter Cummings & Co Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—Caustic, 61 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Gothenburg; **Muriate**, 2000 sks., Potash Imptg My., Antwerp; **Nitrate**, 516 bkts., Kuttroff Pick-

Heavy Chemicals and Other Industrial Raw Materials.

hardt & Co., Rotterdam; 1 brl., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 70 brls., N V Potash Export My., Bremen; 600 bgs., Potash Imptg My., Antwerp

PUMICE—Lump, 100 bgs., K F Griffith & Co., Canneto, Lipari; **Powder**, 200 bgs., K F Griffith & Co., Canneto, Lipari; **Stone**, 4975 bgs., K F Griffith & Co., Canneto, Lipari

QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, C L Huisking Inc., Leghorn; 300 flasks, H W Peabody & Co., Leghorn; 200 flasks, Leghorn Trdg Co., Leghorn

SHELLAC—60 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg

SILVER—Sulfide, 248 seeroons Watson Geach Co., Antofagasta

SODIUM SALTS—Caustic, 13 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Gothenburg; **Phosphate**, 5 cs., Moore & Munger London; **Nitrate**, 6966 bgs., W R Grace & Co., San Antonio; 6378 bgs., A. Gibbs & Co., Iquique; 6402 bgs., Anglo So. American Trust Co., Antofagasta; 3360 bgs., order, Iquique; 6643 bgs., Anglo So. American Trust Co., Iquique; 1181 bgs., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; **Nitrate**, 4 cs., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; **Sulfite**, 20 drs., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam

SPONGES—20 brls., A. Stratigos Piraeus; 51 brls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 33 brls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 168 brls., Cunard S S Co., Havana; 7 brls., American Sponge Co., Nassau; **Refuse**, 27 brls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana

STRONTIUM—Carbonate, 1 cse., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg

TALC—200 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., Genoa; 21 bgs., A H Smith Co., Southampton; 200 bgs. L C Deyver Co., Genoa; 200 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., Genoa; 1000 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 100 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux; 600 bgs., C. B. Chrystal Inc., Bordeaux; 600 bgs., Palmolive Peet Co., Genoa

TAPIOCA—Flake, 978 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; **Flour**, 38 bgs., H E Vogel, Semerang; 1458 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Cheribon; 3687 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 260 bgs., Java American Express Co., Tandjong Priok; 6456 bgs., Stein Hall & Co. Sourabaya; **Pearl**, 575 bgs., Anglo So. American Trust Co., Batavia; **Seed**, 270 bgs., order, Batavia

TARTAR—356 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Tarragona; 397 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Alicante

WAX—Animal 10 bgs A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 29 bgs., J. Garza & Co., Tampico; 10 bgs., K Mandell & Co., Tampico; **Bees**, 106 brls., Trust Co., North America, Lisbon; 1 bag, Schall Pavendstadt Co., Pto Plata; 4 bgs., Porcella Vicini & Co., Pto Plata; 10 bgs., J H Rosbach & Bros., Santos; 5 bgs., D. Steengrafe, San Juan; 40 bgs., F C Luthi & Co., Tampico; **Carnauba**, 56 bgs., Lazard Freres, Ceara; 235 bgs., Nat Bank of Commerce, Ceara; 423 bgs., order, Ceara

WOODFLOUR—3375 bs., B L Soberski, Oslo; 20 bgs., Composition Material Co., Stavanger; 602 bgs., State Chem Corp., Rotterdam; 500 bgs., H J Baker & Bro., Rotterdam

WOOL GREASE—50 brls Pfaltz & Bauer Bremen

ZINC—Oxide, 2 cs. 50 brls., Philipp Bros Antwerp; 100 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Nov 16 to 23

CHALK—Crude, 500 tons, Brown Bros., & Co., London

CHEMICALS—140 drums, E H Bailey & Co., London; 50 carboys, order, London

CLAY—China, 100 bags, J W Hampton Jr., Co., 3,953 tons, 12 cwt, various consignees, Fowey, 2,623 tons, various consignees, Fowey

COPRA—250 tons, order, Singapore

CYANIDE CHLORIDE—400 drums, order, Liverpool

FLOUR—Sago, 35 bags, order, Macassar;

Tapioca, 288 bags, Bank of America, Batavia; 574 bags, Goldman Sachs & Co., Batavia; 2,000 bags, Tradesmen's Nat Bank; Batavia; 287 bags, order, Batavia; 548 bags, National City Bank, Sourabaya
GLYCERIN—60 drums, order, St. Nazaire; 20 casks, order, Bordeaux; 50 casks, order, Marseilles; 1 cask, order, Marseilles; 50 drums, order, Barcelona; 50 drums, order, Valencia; 60 casks, order, Marseilles; 30 drums, order, Liverpool
GUMS—Copal, 321 baskets, Franklin 4th St. Nat Bank, Macassar; 78 baskets, National City Bank, Macassar
MAGNESIA—Calcined, 22 cases, Oswald Schofield Co., Leith
MOLASSES—1,300,000 galls., Publicker Comm'l Alcohol Co., Matanzas; 650,000 gals., Publicker Comm'l Alcohol Co., Port Tarafa
MYROBALANS—1632 bags, Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., Bombay
OILS—Olive, 50 cases, order, Genoa; 50 cases, order, Leghorn; 150 cases, order, Genoa; 70 cases, Union National Bank, Leghorn; **Rapeseed**, 50 drums, order, Kobe; 100 drums, order, Kobe; **Sulfur Olive**, 236 bbls., order, Leghorn; 576 bbls., order, Millazzo; 100 bbls., Phila-Girdard Nat Bank Catania
ORES—Iron, 100 bbls., E M & F Waldo, Malaga; **Manganese**, 2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co., Calcutta; 2,500 tons, Franklin Fourth St. Nat Bank Bombay; **Pyrites**, 6,116,990 kilos, The Pyrites Co., Hueloa
STEARINE—275 bags, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Liverpool
TARTAR—18 bags, Parsons & Petit, Bordeaux

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Nov 12 to 19

ACID—90 casks, order, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—3 casks, order, Antwerp; 20 casks, order, Hamburg; 32 casks, Knecht & Heilmann, Hamburg
GUM—Damar, 50 cases, National City Bk of N Y Batavia
KAPOC—75 bales, Henry W. Peabody Co., Sourabaya; 2 bales, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Sourabaya
LIME—125 drums, Meyer, Wilson & Co., Hamburg;
OIL—Cod, 100 drums, Wilbur Ellis & Co., Kobe, Palm; 150 bbls., order, Port Swettenham
POTASH—5500 bags, Meyer Wilson & Co., Hamburg; 500 bags, order, Hamburg
QUICKSILVER—2 flasks, Bernardo Huthoff, Mazatlan
ROSIN—392 cases, California Fruit Selling Co., Manzanillo
WAX—Bees, 31 sacks, Rafael G. Torres, Mazatlan

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

Nov 17 to 23

ARSENIC—Powdered, 38 bbls., 23,969 lbs., William H. Masson, Saco, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—250 bags to order, Hannover Bremen
COLOR—Dry, 4 casks, to order Missouri, London; **Earth**, 6 casks, 3698 lbs., E M & Waldo, Inc., Luebeck, Hamburg; 30 cs., 3533 lbs., E M & F Waldom Inc., Luebeck, Hamburg
FERRO-MANGANESE—600 tons, Crocker Bros., Inc., New York, Quaker City, Middlesbrough; 100 tons, Frank Samuel & Co., Quaker City, Middlesbrough
FERROPHOSPHOR, 1004 cases, 531,311 lbs William H. Mueller & Co., New York, Liberty, Dunkirk
IRON ORE—3,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Felton
LIMESTONE—8,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Felton
LIME—Chlorinated, 35 sacks, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc., Rexmore, Liverpool
LOGWOOD—830 tons, J. S. Young Co., schooner Copperfield, Miragoane, Haiti
MANGANESE ORE—1,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bradbury, Rio de Janeiro; 1200 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., City of Kimberly, Calcutta; 8600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Ramon de Larrinaga, Poti; 7840 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Arterna, Poti
OCHRE—Yellow, 300 bags, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, City of Kimberly, Calcutta
OIL—Palm, 50 bbls., 11 tons, to order, Cold Harbor, Liverpool; **Palm Kernel**, 50 bbls 23,282 lbs., William H. Masson, Quacker City, Hull; **Rape Seed**, 10 bbls., 4692 lbs., to order, Quacker City, N. Y.; 400 drums W R Grace & Co., New York, Calcutta, Maru, Kobe
PAINT—Dry, 4 casks, Baltimore & Ohio

railroad, Missouri, London
PEAT—Moss, 300 bales, Atkins & Durbrow, Hannover, Bremen; **Mull**, 1410 bbls., Atkins & Durbrow, Hannover, Bremen
POTASH—Carbonate, 94 casks, Parsons & Ptit, Hannover, Bremen; 94 casks, 59,242 lbs., Parsons & Ptit, Luebeck, Hamburg
Caustic, 5 cases, Coleman & Bell Co., Carlsholme, Gotherburg
PYRITES—3657 tons, Cottman Company, Mar Mediterraneo, Huelva
SALT CAKE—99,924 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Saco, Antwerp
SODA—Nitrate, 204 bags, 15,329 lbs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Luebeck, Hamburg
SPATHIC ORE—85 tons, to order, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—400 bbls., 184,734 lbs., Ruckert Bros., Luebeck, Hamburg

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Nov 18 to 25

BAUXITE—2892 tons, Republic Mining Co Paramaribo; 2468 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown
CREOSOTE—4,000 tons, Birmuth Lembcki Manchester
FULLER'S EARTH—1400 bags, order, London
GUM—Chicle, 471 bales, Wm. Wrigley, Port Barrios; 900 bales, Wm. Wrigley, Frontera
GLAUBER SALTS—90,800 kilos, Bremen
MOLASSES—1,466,862 gals., Old Time Molasses Co., Sagua; 1,239,000 gals., Dunbar Molasses Co., Jucaro
MINERAL WATER—50 cases, order, London; 200 cases, order, Havre
OIL—Olive, 2250 cases, order, Marseilles
POTASH—Caustic, 112 drums, order, Bremen; Potash 3,000 sacks, order, Antwerp; Sulfate 750 sacks, Havre; 250 sacks, order, Hamburg
SALTPETRE—1810 bags, order, Hamburg

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Nov 13 to 20

ALCOHOL—Methyl, 9 drs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
AMMONIUM—Muriate, 40 cks, Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Rotterdam
POTASH—12 cks., Irving M. Sobin Co., Rotterdam; 24 cks., John D. Lewis, Rotterdam; **Carbonate**, 59 cks., Irving M. Sobin, Rotterdam; 23 cks., A. Klipstein Co., Rotterdam
SODIUM—Bisulfate, 50 drs., F. Rudloff Rotterdam; 25 cs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 40 drs., Irving M. Sobin, Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 100 cks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfide**, 149 drs., R & H Chemical Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 275 drs., Irving M. Sobin, Rotterdam

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACETONE—80 drs., Nov 7, Antwerp; 128 drs., Nov 11, London; 15 drs., Oct. 14, Yokohama
ACID—Acetic, 4 cs Nov 11, Havana; **Boric**, 15 kgs., Nov 11, Havana; **Citric**, 1 kg., Oct 21, Guatemala; 2 kgs., Oct. 25, Pto Colombia; **Nitric**, 2 carboys, Oct. 21, Pto Barrios; **Sulfuric**, 20 drs., Oct 25, Pto Colombia; **Tartaric**, 1 cse., Oct 21, Kingston; 1 kg., Oct 25, Pto Colombia
ALCOHOL—120 drs., Oct 14, Kobe; 15 drs Nov 11, Havana
BLEACHING POWDER—285 drs., Nov 2, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM—Carbide, 150 drs., Nov 11, Gibara; 10 cs., 30 drs., Oct 21, Pto Cortez; 48 drs., Nov 11, Mexico; 400 drs., Nov 11, Nipe; 80 drs., Nov 11, Pto Padre; **Chloride**, 23 cs., Oct., 25, Cartagena
CARBON BLACK—189 cs., Nov 4, Moscow; 50 cs., Nov 10, Rotterdam; 100 cs., Nov 2, Hamburg; **Disulfide**, 10 drs., Oct 21, Pto Colombia
CHLORINE—200 drs., Nov 2, Buenos Aires
CHLOROFORM—1 cse., Oct 28, Guayaquil
CLAY—10 bbls., Oct 28, Pto Colombia
COLORS—66 bbls., Oct 25, Antwerp; 8 bbls Nov 10, Rotterdam; 311 bbls., 382 drs., Oct. 14, Kobe; 3605 kgs., Oct 14, Shanghai; 671 drs., Oct 14, Shanghai
COPPER—Sulfate, 13 kgs., Oct 25, Bermuda
Deoxidine; 4 drs., Nov 4, Antwerp
DINITROCHLOROBENZOL—33 drs., Oct. 21, Rotterdam
EXTRACT—Tanning, 20 bbls., Nov 11, London; 3 bbls., Nov 2, Hamburg; 25 bgs., Oct 28, La Union
FERTILIZER—4000 bgs., Nov 4, Piraeus; 2700 bgs., Nov 4, Patras; 336 bgs., Oct 29, Dominica; 100 bgs., Oct 29, Barbados; 50 bgs., Oct 21, Santiago
GLAUBER SALT—4 sks., Oct 21, Pto Cor-

tez
GRAPHITE—13 bbls., Oct 29, London; 59 bbls., Nov 2, Hamburg
LINSEED OILCAKE—11089 bgs., Oct 25, Antwerp; 6124 bgs., Oct 7, Antwerp; 2525 bgs., Nov 7, Antwerp; 1900 bgs., Nov 10, Rotterdam; 3273 bgs., Oct 21, Rotterdam; 2664 bgs., Nov 4, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—20 bbls., Nov 11, Havana
MALT—15,110 bgs., Nov 2, Buenos Aires; 1073 cs., Oct. 21, Pto Colombia
METHANOL—1 cse., Oct 31, Hamburg
NICKEL OXIDE—124 bbls., Nov 2, Rotterdam; 179 bbls., Oct 21, Rotterdam
NICOTINE SULFATE—15 cs., Oct 14, Shanghai
OCHRE—15 bbls., Oct 25, Cartagena
OILS—Linseed, 10 bbls., 57 drs., Nov 11, Havana; 20 drs., Nov 11, Neuvas; **Mirbane**, 4 cs., Oct. 25, Cartagena; **Wood**, 20 drs., Oct. 14, Yokohama
OZOMULSION—144 cs., Oct 25, Cartagena
PITCH—186 drs., Oct 31, Hamburg
POTASSIUM SALTS—Aluminum, 2 kgs Nov 11, Havana; **Iodine**, 1 bx Nov 2, Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 2 cs., Oct 25, Acapulco
ROSIN—50 bbls., Nov 4, Port Alma; 150 bbls., Nov 4, Rockhampton
SHELLAC—350 bgs., Oct 29, London
SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 7 bbls., Oct 21, Pto Colombia; 69 drs., Oct. 21, Santiago; 30 bbls., Oct. 25, Pto Colombia; **Bicarbonate**, 25 bgs., Nov 11, Caracas; 100 kgs Oct., 28, Pto Colombia; 50 kgs., Oct 28, Cartagena; 15 kgs., Oct 21, Pto Barrios; **Carbonate**, 5 bbls., Nov 11, Havana; **Caustic** 40 drs. Nov 11 Havana; 30 drs. Oct 25 Colombia; 128 drs., Nov 11, Antilla; **Hyposulfate** 15 kgs Nov 11 Havana; **Nitrate** 20 bgs., Nov 4, Bermuda; **Phosphate**, 32 bbls., Nov 2, Stockholm; **Sulfate**, 1 kg., Oct 28, Parta; **Silicate Aluminum**, 14 bbls., Nov 4, Bermuda
TALC—12 cs., Nov 11, Havana; 200 bgs., Nov 11, Havana; 6 bgs., Oct 25, Pto Colombia
WAX—Vegetable, 25 cs., Nov 2, Hamburg
ZINC—Dust, 200 cs., Oct 14, Shanghai; **Oxide**, 100 bbls., Nov 10, Rotterdam

German foreign trade in organic nitrogenous fertilizers is segregated into two classes according to Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. During the first 8 months of 1927 imports in the fish scrap and dried blood group reached 20,896 metric tons, as compared with 8,314 in the corresponding period of 1926. Exports however declined to 3,280 tons, from 4,911. The countries of origin of imports were United Kingdom, Argentina, India and United States; of exports, Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland. Exports classified "artificial guano, ground tankage, and animal meal" during 1927 (8 months) fell to 9,392 tons, from 12,574 in 1926. The United States is credited with 7,623 tons of the 1927 shipments.

Bone meal, which is essentially a phosphate fertilizer was exported during the first 8 months of 1927 to the extent of 16,376 tons, of which 6,867 tons were destined to Finland and 5,772 tons to the United States.

At a recent stockholders meeting of British Cyanides Co., it was reported that agreements had been entered into whereby the whole of their output of prussiate of soda and red prussiate of potash had been disposed of until the end of 1928 at prices that should result in a better revenue than heretofore.



WITCO CARBON BLACKS are a hit. Quality? None better. Uniformity? A special characteristic. Free from grit? Absolutely. Put these Carbon Blacks to work to make a good product better.

Buy Direct and Profit Directly



SOLUTIONS

BASE SOLUTIONS FOR

**Leather Dopes
Bronzing Liquids
Lacquers**

Special Formulas
for
All Purposes

All products made by
THE MINER EDGAR CO.
Carefully selected, mixed
and blended in accordance
with standard formulas or
to meet your specifications.
DENATURED ALCOHOL

The Miner Edgar Co.

Rail and Water Facilities

110 WILLIAM ST.

NEW YORK NEW YORK

SUPERPHOSPHATE SUBSIDY BY LATVIAN GOVERNMENT

At a recent joint sitting of the Budget, Financial, and Industrial Commercial Committees of the Latvian Parliament, the Minister of Finance reported that the State had supplied to the Muehlgraben factory three guarantees totaling 35,000 pounds sterling, reports Commercial Attache C. J. Mayer, Riga. Of these guarantees, the government has already been obliged to pay one-fourth, and now the directors of the factory have informed the government that, should the government refuse to further finance the factory and demand the repayment of the guarantee, the factory would be compelled to join the superphosphate syndicate and increase the price for superphosphate. The factory is now selling its superphosphate 2 Lats cheaper per bag than the Syndicate, and produces about one-third of the local requirements. It would be possible not to demand the repayment of the guarantee if the whole amount will be taken over by the Latvian Mortgage Bank as a long-term loan. The Finance Minister further declared that, in his opinion, the factory should be supported. To this the Committee agreed and passed the resolution to convert the amount of guarantees into a long-term loan, on the condition that the factory should not join the Syndicate and also that it should continue to sell its superphosphate below the world market price.

Alsacian potash mines production during the month of August, 1927, amounted to 190,000 tons of crude salts making a total of 1,525,000 tons since the beginning of the year, as compared with 1,490,500 tons for the same period in 1926.

On the basis of actual (K_2O) content, the production of the Alsacian mines rose to 247,000 tons for the first eight months of 1927, as compared with 239,000 tons for the same period in 1926. (Assistant Commercial Attache Daniel J. Regan.) Paris.

Under the terms of the exemption granted proprietors of industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses under Title 111, National Prohibition Act, they will not be required to pay the tax as wholesale or retail liquor dealers imposed by section 3244, provided their sales are made from industrial alcohol plants or bonded warehouses established under the provisions of Title 111.

A. D. Stuek, Monmouth Chemical Corp., New York, has been confined to his home due to illness. He will be able to return to his desk within a week or two.

ARGENTINE SULFURIC ACID

The Argentine Government sulfuric acid plant at Buenos Aires supplies a large share of the Government's sulfate of alumina requirements, particularly for use in Buenos Aires, reports Assistant Commercial Attache H. Bentley MacKenzie, Buenos Aires. The plant is capable of producing only liquid form, consequently the Government obtains imported supplies of solid or crystallized alum for use in interior cities or for reserve stocks. Imports during recent years have been,—1924: 2,031 metric tons; 1925: 1,265 tons, and 1926: 2,016 tons. During 1925 Germany supplied 586 tons, Great Britain 412 and the United States 112 tons. On June 1, 1927 bids were opened for the supply of 1,200 tons of sulfate containing 15 per cent minimum aluminum oxide and the award made at the equivalent of \$26.35 per ton c. i. f. Buenos Aires, inclusive of the local bidders profit, but without import duty.

The Czechoslovakian Government, in an effort to assist its textile industry's expansion and to further its increasing foreign trade, particularly with the United States in the case of novelty wearables, has agreed to place rayon on the free list for six months, beginning August 1 last, according to Continental advices, but the quota of raw, undyed fiber yarn that may be imported free in that period is limited to 100,000 kilos.

By an order entered Nov. 22, the Interstate Commerce Commission has just suspended from Nov. 23, 1927, until June 23, 1928, the operation of schedules proposing to revise the rates on plaster and other gypsum products, carloads, from National City, Mich., to destinations in the Central Freight Assn. territory, resulting in both increases and reduction.

C. Wilbur Miller, president, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, who has been abroad for the last five or six weeks, sailed from Cherbourg, France, Nov. 26 for home, and is expected to arrive in New York on December 2. Mr. Miller went to Europe in the interest of the Silica Gel Corp., and is reported to have taken large orders the use of the process in Germany.

The annual Intersectional meeting of the Northern New York Group, American Chemical Society, will be held at Ithaca, Dec. 9 and 10, in which time the Cornell section will be hosts to the Western New York, Rochester, Syracuse, and Eastern New York Sections, and to all other members who may care to attend.

ITALIAN DYE IMPORTS CUT BY HOME INDUSTRY

The recent Biella Wool Congress in Italy expressed its admiration for the way in which Italian chemists had been able to produce dyes practically as good as German makes, with the result that the importation of foreign made dyestuffs had greatly decreased, reports Consul H. Mooers, Turin, Italy. The following facts were made public. (1) Before the war, Italy as a nation consumed 6,800,000 kilograms of dyestuffs annually. (2) Recent investigation by the trade reveals that a similar quantity is still being used annually. (3) During the first five months of 1914 the country imported 2,800,000 kilograms of dyes, as compared with but 540,000 kilograms during a similar period for 1927, showing a 81 per cent reduction over pre-war importations. Although the reduction of dye imports indicates that the country is to a great degree manufacturing these chemicals locally, there is still a market for all sorts of American-made dyes and trade chemicals, if the American exporter will but make an attempt to get his share. With the currency of Germany at a high or par level, it very likely would cost Italian buyers no more to buy American made dyes, providing prices could be made sufficiently favorable to offset the cost of freight, duty, and insurance. A careful survey should be made by experienced dye exporters for the best way to approach the market.

H. Bruce Puffer, Cleveland representative, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., resigned his position November 15 and has gone to Detroit as representative of the Forbes Varnish Co., Cleveland. He is succeeded in the Cleveland office of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. by F. H. Ducrois, formerly of St. Louis.

A Belgium chemical industries trust will soon be formed according to reports from that country.

Former Premier George Theunis will be president of the trust, while former Finance Minister Janssen will be chairman of the managing board.

Allen B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, plans a new plant on property recently acquired at Sixty-fifth Street and Oak Park Avenue, to be one-story, 120 x 250 ft., to cost more than \$100,000, with equipment. The present factory will be removed to the new location.

Halsey Brothers Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of drugs, chemicals, etc., has work under way on a new four-story and basement plant, 100 x 117 ft., to cost more than \$125,000, with equipment.

JAPANESE SALICYLIC ACID

According to Japanese press reports, the Miike dye works of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are will undertake the manufacture of salicylic acid on a large scale in order to supply all domestic requirements, reports Consul H. B. Hitchcock, Nagasaki, Japan. Hitherto nearly half the salicylic acid used in Japan has been imported. Germany was for a time main source, but largest quantities are now imported from the United States, followed by Great Britain, Germany, and France in the order named. The following table shows the countries of origin and a comparison of the values and quantities imported in 1923 and 1926.

Country of Origin	1923		1926	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dol.
Great Britain		127,537	37,130	
France	23,814	6,201	15,347	5,650
Germany	453,392	144,054	58,477	25,380
United States	42,998	15,741	261,689	74,260
Other Countries	113,910	48,177	9,129	3,760

Total 634,114 214,173 472,179 146,170


The Sankyo company has hitherto been the chief producer in Japan, but with the completion of a special plant for the manufacture of salicylic acid, Miike dye works will be able to produce over 300,000 pounds annually.

GERMAN RAYON PLANT IN HUNGARY LIKELY

It is stated by Hungarian industrialists in Berlin that the I. G. has been negotiating in Ofenpest, Hungary for the probable purpose of erecting a rayon plant in that country, reports Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. Hungary has only one rayon plant in Lagyrovár, since the closing and dismantling of the plant in Sarvarer. I. G. rayon plant in Hungary would probably also sell the entire Balkan market. It is not improbable that the Trust has demanded Hungarian State assistance under provisions of that country's "Law for promotion of industry".

Beaver Falls Art Tile Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., a division of the Rossman Corporation, is arranging for the immediate rebuilding of the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss reported in excess of \$85,000, including equipment.

Dyestuffs Dept., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., announces its new red for calico printing, Du Pont Naphthanthil Scarlet for Printing. This is yellower and brighter and similar in working properties to Du Pont Naphthanthil Red for Printing.



GRASSELLI

TRI SODIUM PHOSPHATE

Specify GRASSELLI GRADE on your next lot of T.S.P. and you will get a new conception of uniformity and purity of product.

May we quote you?

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.

Established 1839 CLEVELAND

N. Y. Office and Export Office: 347 Madison Ave., cor. 45th St.

Branches and Warehouses:

Albany	Charlotte	Milwaukee	Philadelphia
Birmingham	Chicago	New Haven	Pittsburgh
Boston	Cincinnati	New Orleans	St. Louis
Brooklyn	Detroit	Paterson	St. Paul

GRASSELLI GRADE

A Standard Held High for 88 Years

Patents

Latest Issues Covering
Chemical Products and
Processes.

TO SECURE COPIES OF PATENTS

U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling, British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French, one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued Nov. 15, 1927

1,648,963.—Electrolytic Cell. E. Romaneli, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor, Westinghouse Lamp Co., July 30, 1926.
1,648,967.—Continuous Cracking of Hydrocarbons. A. C. Spencer, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, assignor, Standard Development Co., July 3, 1923.
1,649,051.—Halogen Albumen Compounds. R. Wolfenstein, Berlin, Germany. Feb. 2, 1928.
1,649,095.—Refining Lubricating Oils. O. C. Brewster, Casper, Wyo., assignor, The Sharpless Specialty Corp., Oct. 18, 1921, and Nov. 19, 1921.
1,649,102-5.—Treating Hydrocarbons, Emulsified Oils and Cracking Oil. G. Egloff and H. P. Bener, Chicago, assignors, Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago. Sept. 18, 1920, Oct. 23, 1920, Dec. 9, 1920 and Feb. 11, 1921.
1,649,193.—Revivifying Fuller's Earth. R. R. Rosenbaum, Chicago. Jan. 29, 1927.
1,649,195.—Retort Treating Oil Shale. E. B. Roth, St. Louis. June 30, 1926.
1,649,254.—Fumigant containing ethyl acetate and carbon tetrachloride. R. C. Roark, Washington. Aug. 4, 1924.
1,649,261.—Antigreeze Solution containing fats, oils and calcium chloride. G. A. Schultheiss, Kansas City, Kans. Jan. 10, 1927.
1,649,326.—Acid Resisting Compound for Treating Hands. N. H. Schneider, Salinas, Calif. Feb. 10, 1925.
1,649,345.—Making Gasoline. F. E. Gilmore, Los Angeles, assignor, one sixth each, F. Ahlburg, Los Angeles, and F. K. White, San Francisco. Aug. 5, 1924.
1,649,366.—Treating Clays to Adapt them for Decolorizing and Deodorizing. Sulphuric acid is used. J. S. Potter, Denver, assignor, The S. W. Shattuck Chemical Co. Aug. 15, 1925.
1,649,383-4.—Aluminum Chloride and Treating Oils with Aluminum Chlorosulphonate. H. Blumenberg Jr., Moapa, Nve. Aug. 31, 1926 and Feb. 14, 1927.
1,649,386.—Filtering Material containing lead oxide. H. Blumenberg Jr., Moapa, Nev. Apr. 14, 1927.
1,649,405.—Silica Gel Filter. J. Herrmann and M. Stauber, Cologne, Germany. Apr. 24, 1924.
1,649,428.—Lead Oxide, apparatus. H. Warong, Great Crosby, England, assignor, Associated Lead Manufacturers Ltd., London. Jan. 26, 1926.

1,649,485.—Motor Fuel of hydrocarbon base and product formed by interaction of organic acid and amine. J. W. Orelup, East Orange, N. J. Oct. 18, 1921.
1,649,398.—Titanium Oxide. N. Specht, Berlin. May 19, 1925.
1,649,532.—Distilling Hydrocarbon Oils. F. A. Howard, New York, assignor, Standard Development Co. Aug. 12, 1920.
1,649,536.—Copper Derivative for Combating Animal and Plant Pests. R. Lieske and W. Bonrath, Leverkusen, Germany, assignors, Winthrop Chemical Co., New York. Mar. 23, 1925.
1,649,545.—Asphalt or Bitumen Substitute. F. G. Renou, Caulfield, Australia, assignor, Australian Bitumenous Compounds Ltd., Melbourne, Australia. Sept. 7, 1927.
1,649,562.—Arsenical Product and process of manufacture. J. F. Blyth, Newark and C. Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Jan. 3, 1925.
1,649,581.—Removing Filter Cakes from Filter Mediums. A. L. Genter and J. A. McCaskell, Salt Lake City, assignor, United Filters Corp., New York. Apr. 29, 1921.
1,649,592.—Rendering Cement and Like Surfaces Fluid Tight by treatment with potassium silicate and sulphuric acid, etc. J. A. H. Iter, Paris, assignor, Le Textilon Central, Paris. Feb. 12, 1926.
1,649,675.—Artificial Horn from leather scrap. J. Ellenberger, Wiesbaden, Germany, assignor one half, British Glues & Chemicals Ltd., London. Apr. 12, 1926.
1,649,701.—Obtaining Liquid Sulphurous Acid from the Products of Combustion of Sulphur or Sulphurous Pyrites. P. Jodeck, Berlin, assignor, All-gemeine Ges. fuer Chemische Industrie m.b.H., July 12, 1926.
1,649,784.—Propellant Powder, nitrocellulose base. C. H. Keck, U. S. Army. Nov. 6, 1926.

BRITISH PATENTS

Issued Oct. 26, 1927

276,668 and 276,687.—Purifying Hydrogen or Gases Containing it with the aid of catalysts, such as metals of the iron group. Gewerkschaft der Steinkohlenzeche Mont-Cenis, Sodingen, Germany. Aug. 23, 1927 and Aug. 26, 1927.
276,692.—Monobenzyldiaminoanthraquinones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Aug. 26, 1927.
276,694.—Recovering Volatile Liquids used in treating rubber, etc. A. Boecler, St. Mandé, Seine et Oise, France. Aug. 29, 1927.
276,697.—Acidproof Material and Articles, Pipes and Hollow Ware, made with the aid of synthetic resins. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Aug. 30, 1927.
276,709.—Treating Fibrous Compositions with chemicals. E. M. Ludgren, Alloa, Clackmannanshire May 1, 1926.
276,715.—Perchlorate Explosive Compositions. A. C. Scott and Mexco Ltd., Westminster, May 4, 1926.
276,727-8.—Colloidal Dispersions, and apparatus for producing them. W. H. Whatmough, London. May 29, 1926.
276,734.—Density Separators. W. Kerr, Hong-Kong, China. June 1, 1926.
276,736.—Treating Gases with Solid Reagents, such as removal of hydrogen sulphide by means of iron oxide. D. M. Henshaw, S. G. Watson and W. C. Holmes & Co., Huddersfield, England. June 12, 1926.
276,766-8.—Benzanthrone Derivatives and Dibenzanthrone Dyestuffs. British Dyestuffs Corp., L. Baddiley, A. Shepherdson and S. Thornley, Manchester, June 19, 1926 (2) and June 21, 1926.
276,820.—Leaf Filters. W. T. Chatfield, Presica, Via Secondee, West Africa. Aug. 19, 1926.
276,947.—Cracking Hydrocarbons by atomizing them in stream of air. O. Kay, Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1927.

276,967.—Double Silicates from various minerals. A. Rosenheim, Berlin. July 21, 1927.
276,972.—Sulphuric and Nitric Acids from denitration of waste acids. W. Buesching, Halle on Saale, Germany. Aug. 9, 1927.
277,034.—Coloring India Rubber. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Sept. 5, 1927.

FRENCH PATENTS

Issued Sept. 29, 1927

631,242.—Monoxy-U-Aminoacetophenone Derivatives. H. Legerlotz. Mar. 22, 1927.
631,386.—Acetic Acid of High Concentration for making solutions of acetylcellulose in acetic acid. Verein fuer Chemische Industrie A. G., Mar. 25, 1927.
631,421.—Soluble Phosphates. F. G. Liljenroth. Mar. 25, 1927.
32,584 Addition to 628,303.—Utilizing Ammonia. J. Raitzyne. Nov. 29, 1926.
32,615 Addition to 599,765.—Carbocyclic Ketones. M. Naef & Cie. Dec. 9, 1926.
631,227.—Nitrocellulose Colored Solutions. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 21, 1927.
631,261.—Vat Colors. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 22, 1927.
631,301.—Protective Varnishes for Silvered Surfaces. L. E. Lenain. Mar. 23, 1927.
631,328.—Sensitive Films Containing Diazo Combinations. F. Vander Grinten. Mar. 23, 1927.
631,372.—Improved Titanium Pigments. National Metal & Chemical Co. Mar. 25, 1927.
631,356.—Rubber Vulcanizing Process. Chemische Fabrik Kalk G.m.b.H., and H. Oehme. Mar. 24, 1927.
631,232.—High Capacity Filter. J. M. Ariza. Mar. 21, 1927.
631,380.—Purifying Crude Salts by Solution and Separation by Crystallization. Ges. fuer Licht Wasser und Herzung Sanlagen m.b.H., Mar. 25, 1927.
631,411.—Purifying Liquids Containing Colloids etc. M. G. Wagenaar-Hummelink. Mar. 25, 1927.
631,444.—Coagulating all Materials Containing Peptins, Albumenoids etc. Societe Industrielle de Languedoc. Mar. 26, 1927.
631,450.—Improvement in Apparatus for Mixing Liquids with Solids and Semi-Solids or with other Liquids. N. Bendixen, and J. G. Y. Delmar Morgan. Mar. 26, 1927.
32,598 Addition to 564,441.—Acetylene. Societe G. H. Boehringer Soh. Dec. 3, 1926.
32,611 Addition to 617,411.—Electrical Purifier. O. Murry, M. Pelet and Societe d'Enterprises et d'Exploitation Ateliers. Dec. 8, 1926.
631,205.—Concentrated Potash Solutions from Distillery Wastes. R. Goldschmidt, Mar. 21, 1927.
631,228.—Producing Reactions Between Solids, Liquids and Gases. A. F. Meyerhofer. Mar. 21, 1927.
631,229.—Butyl Acetone Fermentation Process. Commercial Solvents Corp. Mar. 21, 1927.
631,332.—Activated Carbon. G. Wegelin. Mar. 23, 1927.
631,346.—Oily Solutions. C. Weill. Mar. 24, 1927.
631,383.—Treating, Washing, Drying Casein. J. Videau. Mar. 25, 1927.
631,451.—Wood Preservative. L. P. Curtin. Mar. 26, 1927.
631,474.—Catalysts Suitable for Hydrogenation of Organic Compounds. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 26, 1927.
631,498.—Precipitating Heavy Metals from their Ammoniacal Solutions. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 28, 1927.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued Oct. 20, 1927.

447,583.—Centrifugal Filter with Fuel Jacketed Drum. W. Weissgerber, Dueseldorf-Reisholz, Germany. May 16, 1924.
447,836.—Mixing and Cooling Apparatus and agitator for carrying out the process. E. Strachl, Bissegg, Thurgau, Switzerland. Aug. 25, 1925.
447,912.—Precipitating Electrode for Electrical Gas Purifiers. Siemens-Schuckertwerke G.m.b.H., Berlin-Siemensstadt. Feb. 15, 1924.
447,646.—Treating Carbon Monoxide Containing Gases. W. H. Kniskern, Syracuse. Sept. 21, 1924.
447,837.—Regenerating Catalysts in the Recovery of Phosphoric Acid and Hydrogen from Phosphorus and Steam in the Presence of Catalysts. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Aug. 21, 1926.
447,913.—Stabilizing Hydrocyanic Acid by treatment with absorptive media. Deutsche

Synthetic Nitrogen Compounds

B. A. S. F.

Ammonium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Nitrate
Ammonium Sulfate
Potassium Nitrate
Sodium Nitrate
Sodium Nitrite
Sal Ammoniac
Urea A.

Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc.

1150 Broadway, New York

Gold und Silberscheideanstalt vorm. Roesler, Frankfurt. May 31, 1924.

447,537.—Decomposing Chromium Minerals with Acids. P. Asenasy and W. Mohrschule Karlsruhe, Baden. Dec. 29, 1925.

447,523-4.—Iron Carbonyl by action of carbon monoxide on iron. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Jan. 6, 1925.

447,838.—Oxyacid Esters and Oxy Acids. C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Inkleheim, Germany. Mar. 6, 1923.

447,540-5.—Oxy-1:4-Dimethylbenzene and 4-Oxy-1:3-Dimethylbenzene from Phenols in Coal Tar. Gesellschaft fuer Teerverwertung m.b.H., Duisberg-Meiderich, Germany. Feb. 27, 1926.

447,659.—Improving Beech Wood Tar Oils to obtain high value products such as phenols, etc. H. Suida, Moeding, and A. Wack, Vienna. July 11, 1925.

447,625.—Developed Dyestuffs. Chemische Fabrik vormals Sandoz, Basle, Switzerland. Mar. 29, 1925.

446,556.—Vat Dyestuffs. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. July 25, 1925.

447,754.—After Chromed Dyestuffs. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., July 14, 1925.

447,903.—Pure White Heavy Spar. Hansa Phosphat und Mineral Muehlen G.m.b.H., Hamburg. July 18, 1924.

447,557.—Preventing Discoloration of Hydrocarbon Oils. J. Tausz, Karlsruhe. July 17, 1923.

447,530.—Purified Montan Wax. A. Smelkus, Berlin-Gruenau. Nov. 6, 1923.

447,526.—Preventing Corrosive Action of Alcohol, etc. Benzol Verband G.m.b.H., Bochum. Sept. 5, 1925.

447,755.—Converting High Boiling Hydrocarbons into Low Boiling Hydrocarbons. Carburol A. G., Schaffhausen, Switzerland. May 2, 1923.

447,626.—Soaps with Active Oxygen Containing Ingredients. E. Flammer and L. C. Kelber, Heilbronn, Germany. Feb. 27, 1926.

447,757.—Oxidation of Sulphur in Gases to Sulphuretted Hydrogen by means of activated charcoal. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Sept. 30, 1925.

447,727.—Cold Water Soluble Starch. O. Meyer, Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany. Dec 16, 1925.

Expansion of the German atmospheric fixation industry has resulted in the returning to German soil of almost twice as much artificial nitrogen as before the World War. A mammoth plant at Merseburg produces 300,000 tons of fixed nitrogen and another at Oppau bei Ludwigshafen produces an additional 100,000 tons. The combined output is equal to domestic consumption. Two calcium cyanide plants produce 75,000 tons more, from 60,000 to 75,000 tons are obtained from coke and gas plants and there are minor sources of supply. Germany once imported 125,000 tons of Chilean nitrate of soda to meet its needs, but now exports 150,000 tons of fixed nitrogen annually.

Merchants & Planters Plant Food Co., Little Rock, Ark., November 14 filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against freight rates on carload shipments of acid phosphate from West Nashville, Tenn. to Little Rock, of 25 cents per 100 pounds. A lower rate is sought and reparation of \$5,350 on 113 cars shipped up to the time of filing the complaint.

Kelly & Co., Newark, N. J., paper mill supplies, plan the construction of a new one-story addition to their plant, to cost in excess of \$60,000, with equipment.

WM. E. MERRITT DIES

William E. Merritt, general plant superintendent, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, died in that city on Nov. 19. He first entered the employ of Armour Fertilizer Works in 1909, and in 1910 was made superintendent of Tennessee Chemical Co., a subsidiary which position he retained until 1918. During the next five years, he was in turn assistant works manager, Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., general works manager, Victor Chemical Co., and special engineer, American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio. He re-entered the employ of Armour Fertilizer Works in 1923 as superintendent of the Cartaret, N. J., plant, and after a year was appointed general superintendent of the company, with headquarters in Chicago, which position he held until his death.

R. C. Woodbridge, director Brandywine laboratory, smokeless powder division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has been appointed chemical director of the department, with headquarters in the duPont Building. S. C. Lloyd will succeed Mr. Woodbridge as the director at the laboratory.

Henry Bower Chemical Mfg., Co., Philadelphia, has filed plans for alterations and improvements in its factory.

NAVAL STORES EXPORTS LOWER THAN OCT. 1926 (Special to DRUG MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—There was a decided decrease in the value of naval stores exports in October of this year as compared with the same month of last year according to figures just made public by the Department of Commerce.

Last years October naval stores exports were valued at \$3,517,238 while this year they decreased to \$2,004,575. Also for the ten months ending October last year the value of the exports was \$30,317,712 decreasing in the same ten months of this year to \$28,867,838.

Dr. William K. Lewis, professor of chemical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Delaware Section of the American Chemical Society, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 16. Dr. Lewis talked on "Recent Developments in the Theory and Practice of Rectification."

Tower Chemical Co., Reading, Pa., has been formed by Samuel Wolfson, Pennside, Pa., and associates, with capital of \$10,000, to operate a plant for the production of insecticides, disinfectants, and kindred chemical products.

Largest manufacturers in U. S.

Cream of Tartar
U. S. P.

Tartaric Acid
U. S. P.

TARTAR CHEMICAL WORKS

Royal Baking Powder Co.

100 East 42nd Street New York

JOHN A. BENCKISER
LUDWIGSHAFEN ON RHINE

TARTARIC ACID

Crystals, Powder and Granular
Acid Pyrophosphate of Soda
for Baking Powder Factories
Pyrophosphate of Soda for
Straw Bleacheries

Sole Agents:

W. Benkert & Co.,
INCORPORATED

81 Fulton St. New York

SALT

for every

**INDUSTRIAL
PURPOSE**



**INTERNATIONAL
Salt Company, Inc.**

475 Fifth Avenue
New York

Copper Carbonate

Pure Precipitated

Carbonate of Zinc

Precipitated, Tech.


CHAS. COOPER & CO.

192 Worth St., New York

R. W. Greeff & Co.
INCORPORATED

64 Water St. - New York

Exclusive Distributors

**LAMP
BLACK**

Manufactured by

M. H. Lummerzheim & Co.,
Gand, Belgium.**KESSCO
PRODUCTS****SOLVENTS AND
PLASTICIZERS**

for the Lacquer Industry

Warehouse Stocks in
Principal Cities**KESSLER CHEMICAL CO.**
Orange, N. J.**NEW ITALIAN RULING ON
BENZOL, TOLUOL IMPORTS**

Benzene, toluene and naphthalene for the manufacture of chemical products and explosives may be brought into Italy as temporary imports, according to Royal Decree Law No. 1555 of August 12, 1927. The minimum quantity to be imported in order to enjoy this benefit is one hundred kilos, and the manufactured products must be exported within one year from date of such importation. Nitrocellulose lacquers and solvents, may come in as temporary imports when they are to be used in finishing motor vehicles for export. This concession is temporary and valid for two years. The finished products must be re-exported within one year from the date of importation of the lacquer.

The Polish Alcohol Monopoly recently signed a contract with a refinery in Kutno for the production of dehydrated alcohol before the end of 1927. This is the first attempt to manufacture dehydrated alcohol in Poland. The State Alcohol Monopoly is very anxious to popularize the use of alcohol for industrial purposes and believes that the manufacture of dehydrated alcohol will increase the domestic sales of alcohol, reports Assistant Trade Commissioner L. J. Cockburn, Warsaw.

American Mercury Co., Reno, Nev., capitalized at \$500,000, with 500,000 shares of no par value, has filed its articles of incorporation at Sacramento, Cal. D. A. Knapp, of Los Angeles is its California agent. Other directors are J. B. Treadwell, Los Angeles; Henry J. Bartlett, San Francisco, and M. D. Webb, Reno.

Pittsburgh Clay Pot Co., Pittsburgh, plans to rebuild the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire, caused by the disastrous gas tank explosion in that city, with loss estimated in excess of \$35,000, with equipment.

**CHINESE DYE IMPORTS
INCREASE DURING 1927**

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30—Imports of aniline dyes into Tientsin have been particularly heavy during the first six months of 1927, being valued at \$495,985 against a value of \$220,525 during the first six months of 1926, and \$224,851 during a like period of 1925, says a report from Consul Angus Ward, Tientsin, China.

A large percentage of this increase during 1927 is due to the rerouting to Tientsin, principally by the German importers, of aniline dyes originally destined for the Shanghai market. A certain portion of this increase is bona fide, however, as the German aniline dye cartel is making an energetic drive to improve its Tientsin dye market. During the first six months of 1927 the imports of sulfur black into Tientsin mounted rapidly, reaching 30,031 piculs (4,004,100 pounds). During the entire calendar year, 1926, imports into Tientsin amounted to only 22,177 piculs (2,916,900 pounds, and during the year 1925, the total imports were 18,813 piculs (2,508,400 pounds).

American made sulfur black supplies about one-half of the Tientsin market, the rest of the market being divided between the German and Japanese product, about 30 and 20 per cent, respectively.

Imports of artificial indigo, including crystals, paste, and liquid, were extraordinarily heavy during the first six months of 1927, reaching the total of 32,563 piculs (4,340,400 pounds), although only 2,959 piculs (394,500 pounds) were imported during the month of June. The Tientsin artificial indigo market is being sharply contested, the principals being the German and the American manufacturers and importers. It is estimated that the American products supply slightly over 50 per cent of the local market, the remainder being divided between German and Swiss products, with about 5 per cent of the trade being in the produce of the latter.

Ammonium sulfate imports into Japan declined during the first half of 1927 to 156,000 short tons. In the corresponding period of 1926 imports reached 189,500 which was a substantial increase over the 125,700 tons entered in the first half of 1925.

W. M. Myers, for the past few years associate mineral technologist for Bureau of Mines, New Brunswick, N. J., experiment station, has resigned to become connected with the United States Gypsum Co., New York.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

90/95%

Largest Producers in U. S. A.

CRESYLIC ACID

97/99% Pale

Spot or Contract

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.

15 East 26th Street, New York

Telephone - Ashland 2266

Wants & Offers

Rate—All classifications, \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less, additional words, 5c each, per issue.

Payment—Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.

Address "Wants & Offers"
CHEMICAL MARKETS
25 Spruce St., New York

Business Opportunities

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA—Well known "Gloria" Brand offered for export to merchants and direct consumers. References: The Bankverein für Nordwestdeutschland A. G., Bremen, or the Deutsche Bank, Filiale Bremen, Bremen. Address: Hagens, Anthony & Co., Frischhafen 1, Bremen, Germany.

Approximately 120 tons Imported Epsom Salts, Tech., 5 tons Flour Sulphur, 15 tons common salt, fine. All first class condition. 3½ tons of Terre Alba, condition fair. The Krebs Pigment and Chemical Co., Newport, Dela.

SALES AGENT OR MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE. A large manufacturing company with National Distribution of its products, accomplished by direct and jobber representation, is in position to promote sales of heavy, semi-heavy and fine chemicals. Inquiries are solicited from manufacturers who wish to enlarge their markets or to open new territories. Box 758 CHEMICAL MARKETS.

KIESELGUR and FULLERS EARTH, from the largest mines in the world, situated in Austria, near Vienna, produced in the finest qualities at the lowest price. Communicate with us. Address Limberger Industrie und Bergbau—A.—G., Wien, XIX/2 Eisenbahnstrasse 61.

ESTABLISHED CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CONCERN with excess equipment available will consider purchase suitable processes or will manufacture on mutually profitable arrangement. Box 760 CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Situation Wanted

CHEMIST, middle aged wants part time employment. Research either laboratory or literary. Wide variety of subjects including fermentation. Box 761, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL MAN—desires connection as a sales executive or salesman with chemical manufacturing concern. Young (35) aggressive; 20 years experience with leading factors in the trade. Box 757 CHEMICAL MAR-

I have been with a large woolen mill for twenty years as superintendent and general manager, and have sold a good part of its output. I am a University graduate in chemistry, 44 years old, and would like to make a selling connection, with a chemical house. I am a man of character and ability. Will consider only such offers as show possibilities of handsome returns. Correspondence invited. Box 762, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

GERMAN-ENGLISH CORRESPONDANT. Experience in chemical business; knows bookkeeping and typing. Position should have prospects for future. Salary secondary. Adolf, 494 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

Help Wanted

STENOGRAPHER—young lady wanted with some knowledge of chemistry. Reply stating training, experience and references. BOX 755, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN with following among glycerin consumers wanted. An interesting proposition will be presented to the proper men. Advertiser just commencing operations in this field. Reply fully stating experience in confidence. Box 763, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Young Chemist with some experience in plant work, especially on intermediates and aniline colors. Good opportunity for ambitious man. State salary. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced plant executive for production of aniline azo dyes and intermediates on a large scale. Permanent connection with opportunity for development. Submit qualifications as well as previous experience, as well as salary wanted. All replies treated in absolute confidence. BOX 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer or chemist who is familiar with the process of subliming Iodine. BOX 718, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Raw Materials

CRUDE KAOLIN FOR SALE—About 300 tons Selected High Grade Kaolin in lump form. Immediate shipment from Shuler, So. Carolina. Wire or write Dixiana Clay Company, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ROSIN—wanted, raw grade, packed in barrels, send samples and quotations. Address John D. Roupas, Patras, Greece—Cables, Roupas Patras A. B. C. 5th Edition.

HEMATINE—fine crystals. About 20,000 pounds in Newark, N. J. Excellent quality at sacrifice price. Box 759, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—CHEMICAL MARKETS, Vol. 19. No. 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 1926 issues. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

WANT TO BUY Chili Powder, Camania Seed, Mexican Sage, Pimiexo. Quote prices and delivery to BOX 751, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PATENTS

Write for free book

MUNN & CO.

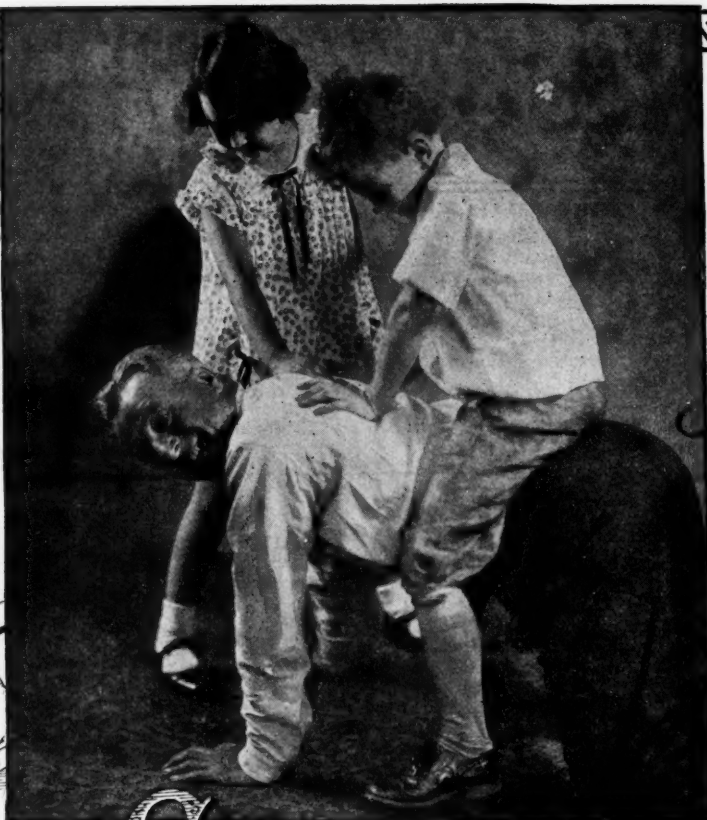
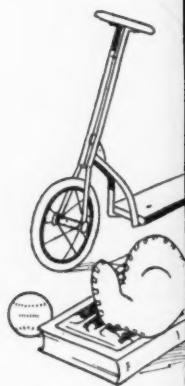
Associated since 1846 with the Scientific American

1541 Scientific American Building,
24 West 40th St., New York City.
520 Scientific American Bldg., Wash., D. C.
1309 Tower Building, Chicago, Ill.
663 Hobart Building, San Francisco, Cal.
517 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

WHO NEEDS EQUIPMENT?

Obviously many manufacturers
among the 10,000 reading
CHEMICAL MARKETS

R & H
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
**CHEMICALS
 AND
 SERVICE**



*Play a vital
 part in the
 daily life of
 John
 Doe*



SEVERAL CHEMICALS contribute to the pleasure of John's evening romp with the children. The rubber ball was produced with R & H Accelerators, Antioxidants manufactured from Aldol and Acetaldehyde and other rubber chemicals. Likewise, the rubber tires of the bicycle. Its ball races were Case Hardened with R & H Cyanides.

The children's clothes were laundered with a washing powder containing Sodium Perborate. As one of them was recently ill, John took the precaution to fumigate the room with Formaldehyde and Permanganate of Potash. The leather in their shoes was tanned with Bichromates, Lactic Acid, Formic Acid, Oxalic Acid or Synthetic Compounds made with Formaldehyde and Phenol. Their woolen garments were prepared and dyed with Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, Glauber's Salt and Formic Acid.

The tiling and pottery on the mantelpiece were made with Feldspar, Clays, Silica, Fluorspar, Whiting, Soda Ash, Borax, Boracic Acid, Red Lead, White Lead, Zinc Oxide and Tin Oxide. Their cheerful brightness originated in R & H Ceramic Colors.

(John is next seen at the theatre)

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL COMPANY
 709 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.